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" The dissidence of dissent and the protestantism of the protestant religion."

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Ecclesiastical Affairs.

THE FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND. THE REFUSAL OF SITES AND STATE ENDOWMENTS.

(From the Scotsman.)

The proceedings of the Free Church Assembly at Inverness, though principally relating to the inter-nal affairs of the church it represents, possess considerable general interest on such points as the tone adopted regarding the hinted offer of a regium donum, and the statements given as to the continued refusal

From the present tone and disposition of the leading politicians of both parties, it is pretty evident that the Free Church is not too hasty in presuming that there is no obstacle in that quarter to her be-coming a pensioner of the state. The speech of Mr Sheil, which was specia ly referred to in the Assembly, at once indicates the eager disposition now existing in favour of such a step in the very quarter where lately the most strenuous opposition might have been looked for, and renders the motive of the project a matter of very easy inference. But the tone of the Whig and Tory leaders, though more continue and distant than the open advances of Manual Court and distant than the open advances of Manual Court and distant than the open advances of Manual Court and distant than the open advances of Manual Court and distant than the open advances of Manual Court and distant than the open advances of Manual Court and Court an cautious and distant than the open advances of Mr Sheil, in connexion with such measures as the Maynooth grant, as clearly indicate the same thing-that there is a strong and growing disposition to bind all religious sects, indiscriminately, to keep the peace

by means of degrading them into state stipendiaries.

We are, therefore, delighted to learn, from the speeches of Drs Buchana and Candlish, and Mr Begg, that the Free Church has the spirit and wisdom to refuse the bribe. It is true that she does not yet place her refusal on the broad ground that it would be inconsistent with the spirit of jus-tice and of religion to force her support from those who cannot accept her services; but still she practically decides the question by announcing that she cannot again take state pay, except on certain speci-fied terms, which, we are happy to perceive, are utterly impossible. If the Free Church clergy participate in the spirit and assent to the statements of their leaders, as we are bound to infer that they do, they must be held as having now replied to such proposals as Mr Sheil's, and to the equally intelligible hints from more authoritative quarters—"Thy gifts be to thyself, and give thy rewards to another."
Dr Buchanan's formidable statement of the only conditions on which the Free Church can have anyand conclusive on this point than Mr Begg's manly sentiment, that "the ministers and members of the Free Church should never for an instant hesitate or look back to Egypt again," or Dr Candlish's solemn announcement that the time has come when the Free Church must declare that she will never be a party to any scheme for ruling the country by "the bribery and corruption" of universal endowments.

Dr Candlish is evidently fully awake to the fact, that not only will no endowed or pensioned church be able efficiently to resist the threatened evil of a universal endowment, but, moreover, will practically be made to serve as an argument and excuse. He therefore seems to hope that, when the day of trial comes, "the brethren of other churches" found willing to make the sacrifice by which the Free Church has honoured and strengthened herself. His allusion points mainly to the Regium Donumists of Ireland and to what is known as the "Evangelical" party in the English church---regarding either of which, however, there is hardly room for much hope. The reception of the question, when brought directly before the late meeting of the Irish Assembly, was far from encouraging, and the proportion of the English clergy of the requisite sincerity and disinterestedness may be reasonably suspected to be very small. Dr Candlish hopefully points to the former disbelief regarding the secession of the Free Church; but the cases are widely different in several respects, and we would hardly be justified in believing so well of either Irish Presbyterians or English Episcopalians without the actual evidence of seeing.

In the mean time, it is gratifying to mark the leading members of the Free Church so highly appreciating the independence and dignity of their new position, and so clearly perceiving the trammels of those who still linger in "Egypt," and refuse to enter on the more excellent way in which they themselves have been happily led to walk.

These declarations, by the Free Church leaders, against state bribes, arose incidentally out of the statements made regarding the refusal of sites by the landlords. These statements themselves are very far from uninteresting. The refusals seem

very far from uninteresting. The refusals seem greater in number and more aggravated in character than the Scottish public are generally aware of; and the proofs brought before the Assembly at Inverness appear completely demonstrative, both as to the hardships inflicted, and the utterly inexcusable motives of the petty persecutors. The letters from Lord Forbes, Sir James Riddell, and "The Macleod," look like malicious and extravagant caricatures, rather than veritable and authentic documents. Lord Forbes, in a letter some what amusing for its complacent twaddling, refuses to sell the parish-ioners of Keig an inch of ground, solely and avow-edly because he has seen some things in the speeches of Drs Candlish and Cunningham that he does not like. Sir James Riddell tells the world that he has not, "since he returned from the Continent," changed his opinion about the disruption, but that, "in consideration of the approach of winter," and in pity to "the misguided people on his estate," he will mercifully permit the existence of a "tent," on condition of its being erected on an inconvenient spot, and used only at certain specified times. Another laird, rejoicing in the amusing name of "The Mucleod," tells all the other Macleods that they have been "lured away from the kirk of their fathers by wicked and designing men—that nothing but evil will befall them while they continue in their present deluded state "—that anything he has permitted them has "been wrung from him by '-and that they have nothing further to expect from him but "pity and sorrow for their unhappy condition." It is disappointing to find, at the end of this imperious document, the insignificant signature "Macleod," when one would more naturally have expected to find "Nicholas." It would be no shock to find such a manifesto bearing the name of one famous as holding tyrannical sway over half of Europe; but it is at utter variance with one's idea of the fitness of things to find such a tremendous ordinance bearing the authority of a person never before heard of. Such doings by the ruler of all the Russias are in a manner respectable from their very enormity; but perpetrated by the unheard-of owner of a few acres in the wilderness of Skye, they are contemptible and intolerable. The Free Church has resolved to cease her too civil chaffering with those who have shown themselves so impervious to sense and shame, and is preparing to lay a bill before Parliament, providing a prompt and permanent remedy.

MEETING OF THE FREE CHURCH AT INVERNESS.

The correspondent of the Morning Chronicle, writing from Inverness, on Monday week, furnishes several interesting particulars respecting the proceedings of that important body. He says:—"The interest excited here by the meeting of the Supreme Ecclesiastical court of the Free Church continues unabated. The Assembly has now been sitting for several days, and the influx of strangers appears to have daily increased instead of diminished. Sunday was the "grand day" of the ecclesiastical session. There was preaching three times that day, in the enormous pavilion erected for the accommodation of the Assembly and its retainers, and of the spaciousness of which I have already apprised you; the afternoon services being conducted in Gaelic, for the special edification of nearly 3,000 Highlanders who were present, and who sat the services out, with apparently no wish to retire, for nearly three hours and a half. On each occasion the pavilion was crowded to overflowing. In the evening, there could not have been fewer than 4,000 persons present. There are three free churches here, and each of them was filled to suffocation three different times during the day, and at the same hours at which the population of a very respectable town were packed within the walls of the pavilion. The moderates here take the matter very coolly, and talk of the Free Church 'raid' as if the matter furnished them with amusement, instead of creating uneasiness in their minds for the fate of the establishment. From the proceedings of one of the committees

it appears that the Free Church are about to make vigorous efforts for the promotion of education in connexion with their own body. "The evil results of the unhappy fate of Mr Rutherford's bill are being already felt, and on a scale far more extensive, perhaps, than it entered at the time into Sir James Graham's head to conceive. The most determined efforts are to be made, not only to erect | the views of the committee. Nearly the whole of

throughout the country educational establishments, in intimate connection with the new sect, but to keep them in flourishing and efficient existence. A college is to be erected immediately in Edinburgh; and it was this day resolved to erect one also in Aberdeen. In their deliberations connected with this subject, the assembly are assisted by the counsels and experience of Sir David Brewster, who is present on the apot, and who has regularly attended present on the spot, and who has regularly attended their meetings since the commencement of proceedings. Those who are acquainted with the success which has hitherto attended all the gigantic schemes of the Free Church of Scotland, and who are aware of the sacrifices which have been made, and those which will still cheerfully be made for the furtherance of the cause, in all the phases which it may assume, will see that in the educational crusade on which they are about to embark, the Free Churchmen will not stop at ordinary obstacles. They are determined to have a church and a minister in every parish in the land, and a manse and a school-house, and, of course, a schoolmaster besides, and it is very probable that, ere long, we may also see, with the exception, per-haps, of St Andrews, a Free Church college erected in every town and city where a university in con-nexion with the establishment is to be found. The plan of education to be pursued at these will be of the most extensive character, religion, of course, to be at the basis of the whole, and the peculiar views of the Free Church, in regard to ecclesiastical discipline, to be no unimportant feature in it. Such are the schemes at present filling the imaginations and exciting the enthusiasm of a great religious party, whose members, though not as yet all voluntaries in principle, are essentially voluntaries in

The Free Church college in Edinburgh has now, for about a year, been partially organised. Its theological department has for that period been in operation in buildings hired for that purpose. The object of the body is, now that they are excluded from the existing universities, to complete immediately their metropolitan institution in all its departmen's, and to put it at once into full and efficient operation. The buildings are already commenced, and will occupy a very processes the interest of Edinburgh. The funds required to baild the two colleges already determined upon, have not yet been fully collected, although a large part of the sum wanted is already at the disposal of the General Assembly.

General Assembly.

Mr Fox Maule attended the sittings of the first two days; but the temptation of the moors was too great for him, and, instead of remaining to reduce the moderates, he is now engaged in bringing down

grouse and black cock. At Tuesday's meeting the report on the Manse Building Fund was read, from which it appears that the sum total of the subscriptions to the fund already amount to £37,650, or, including several sums subscribed but not yet reported, to about £40,000, though the subscriptions have been almost wholly confined to the Synods of Glasgow and Ayr. It was also stated that the committee had at first confined their expectations to £100,000; but the liberality with which the demand was met, had induced them to

calculate on £150,000. In the evening an interim report on the Sustentation Fund was read by Mr Tweedie, from which it appeared that the total sum raised for the fund from 15th May till 15th August 1845, was £19,933 13s. 8d., making an increase on the quarter of £88 12s 14d. The smallness of the increase was accounted for on various grounds, but chiefly from the fact that about 100,000 shareholders in the Free Church contribute nothing to the fund. Dr Chalmers afterwards addressed the Assembly on the subject, at great length. It is evident that the existence and efficiency of the Free Church entirely depend upon the regular annual maintenance of the sustentation fund, and the great object of Dr Chalmers is so to organise the Free Church, in reference to this important matter, that the yearly contributions to the fund may be resolved into a national habit, by which means the necessary monetary supply will pour in upon the church in a steady and unfailing stream. On this occasion he exposed the grounds upon which he deems it practicable to raise the amount of these annual contributions from £80,000 to £300,000-an increase which would enable them, not only to raise the minimum income of their present clergymen to £175 a-year, but also to build 400 new churches, and supply them with clergymen adequately provided for, and thus bring 400 new parishes within the pale of the

On Wednesday the first important subject that came under consideration was the state of the Highlands and Islands. Dr Classon, Mr Shepherd of Kingussie, Mr Grant of Forres, and Mr Macgillivray of Dairsie having spoken on the subject,

Dr CANDLISH, in an able speech, reviewed the state of the Highlands and Islands, and explained

the people recognised them as the true church of Scotland, but they were not able to provide a suffi-cient number of spiritual teachers for the people. It had been suggested that by taking advantage of It had been suggested that by taking advantage of the extraordinary meeting at inverness, a number of men might be add it at the rank of probations. This plan, however, was object hable as it ranke, sirable that the min ters of the free hurchasheld be men of talent an learning as yell to of paty. It was, therefore, proposed that as there were about 120 Gaelic-speaking ministers, a plan might be framed early in the season for securing that each station should be visited at least once a year by an ordained minister; and that catechists be appointed ordained minister; and that catechists be appointed and paid who should exhort and read on the Subbath, and visit during the week; but that it be dis-tinctly understood that this should not give to the individuals thus employed anything of the ministe-rial status. It was also recommended that schools

matividuals have employed anything of the ministerial status. It was also recommended that schools thould be counsed for teaching young men those branches of classical learning which might fit them to attending college.

Ministerial of Monzie, moved the adoption of the two-typic college.

Ministerial of Monzie, moved the adoption of the two-typic which was carried.

Ministerial addressed the assembly in a closing specie. He work a rapid view of the business which had been transacted, and touched on the chief subjects which had been discussed, dwelling with much estistablish had been discussed, dwelling with much estistablish and been discussed, dwelling with much estistablish and been discussed, dwelling with much estistablish and the efficiency are had been enabled to denies. He reposted in emphatic language the estimates are pressed by Dra Buchanan and Candlish of the property of the North and an abomination. What the babbe as are insult and an abomination. What the Piece Church continued for was restoration to her set was the courted with the condition of partice tuidependence of state control, which was not be admitted, likely to be conceded in the piecest specifies which and error on a level, they could consciously accept of such air.

The Church and the assembly on the subject, but he was inclined to think it would be improper for them in the assembly was concluded by singing the 122nd Paster, and the Modarator dissolved it by pronuncing the blessing, and appointing it to meet at Ruinburgh on Thursday, the 21st day of May, 1846.

THE NEW GERMAN REFORMATION.

Legrano, Aug. 22.—The Dresden commissioners, who are not all assembled, will immediately commence, their investigation. Several persons who made speeches in the meetings that have taken place have been reprimanded and cautioned. We have not heard of any more aerious steps. The soldiers who were ordered to fire have been examined as to what took place.

Drapper, Aug. 19.—That the spirit of Jesuitical

what took place.

Dunsons, Aug. 19.—That the spirit of Jesuitical intrigue is not wholly unfounded is inferred from the following circumstance:—Yesterday a journeyman baker, who was arrested by the police on account of suspicious language about heretics, &c., confessed that he belonged to the Society of the Jesuits, the certificate of his admission, signed by Reothan, the general of the order himself, being found upon him.

The Saxon local journals are forbidden to insert any further accounts of the events at Leipsic. Breakly, Aug. 17.—On the 15th and 16th the Synod of the Deputies of the Christian Catholic communities of Silesia met. The assembly was opened at nine o'clock on Friday morning, in the chapel of the poor-house, by an impressive speech from Dr Thainer. Professor Regenbrecht then read the names of the deputies, from which it appeared that deputies had been sent by above forty Silesian communities. The Synod proceeded to choose a president and its choice fell on Professor Regenbrecht. The confession of faith was then discussed; some additional and explanatory observations were president, and its choice fell on Professor Regenbrecht. The confession of faith was then discussed; some additional and explanatory observations were a ided to that of the Council of Leipsic, as proposals for a future general council. After this the Liturgy hitherto used in Brealau, with many imprevements composed by Dr Theiner, chiefly tending more intimately to cement the several parts, was read and adopted. The assembly then proceeded to deliberate on the organisation of the Silesian communities. This was an important day for the Christian Catholic community. It has at length obtained a more convenient place for the celebration of divine worship than the small chapel of the poor-house. The edger of the large avangelical church of St Bernhard have allowed them the use of that church after the armination of divine service at eleven o'clock. Only a small part of the 6,000 members of the Caratian Catholic community were hitherto able to attend the service; this was the first time that they had a specious church at their disposal. Dr Theiner read the Liturgy, and Ronge preached the service in a large church of the German Catholic sect, who are said to amount at Breslau to 6,000, took place on the 17th. M. Ronge preached on this occasion.

Hardwan, August 18.—The statement given in the German Catholics are prohibited in the electorate of Heese Cassel, is false. They had a meeting hear yeterday, and have hired a small church in the submits.

Charfield Gasette states that the conversion of Catholic priests to the German Catholic is increasing daily. At Sarbruck, a confinment has been inception pastor. contained and bearing and experient

MONCONED

From Mannheim, we learn that the German Catholics had invited the celebrated preacher Loose to preach to them; the authorities interfered, but as the law was against them, the congregation assembled to the number of nearly 300. The censor prohibited the number of nearly 300. The censor prohibited the occ journal to put in even an advertisement of the arrival of M. Losse.

The ran fort Journal notices the arrival of M. Losse is that town. He had hardly commenced his adverse to a large congregation, to which he was presented by Dr Hammer, when a police agent interfered, and ordered the assembly to disperse. The order was at once obeyed; but when a genedarme order was at once obeyed; but when a gensdarme laid his hands on M. Loose, the people interfered and secured him. M. Loose then presented himself

to the chief magistrate of that town.

The Catholics of the Grand Duchy of Hesse are about to address to the reigning Prince a petition to allow them to hold public worship in the Evangelical churches offered to them by their Protestant brethren.

The Dublin Freeman's Journal has devoted two columns to an attack on the new reformers and their works. It is sufficient to observe, that the writer, after attributing the excitement which prevails to the same sceptical spirit which is manifested by Strauss, asserts that Ronge and Czerski had both been condemned by their superiors for gross misconduct previous to their secession from the church, and proceeds to comment on their marriages as violations of vows, and as something exceedingly shocking. If all this means no more than that, as the change of opinion came on gradually, the reforming priests made themselves obnoxious to their ecclesiastical superiors before they resolved on breaking their connexion with the church, it is not at all denied; but if, according to the obvious meaning of the words employed, it is intended to assert that Ronge, Czerski, and Pribil, were profligate and immoral characters, and had incurred ecclesiastical censure for their mode of life, we affirm, without hesitation, that such a statement is utterly false and calumnious, that it has no apparent or probable foundation, and that it is put forth with the intention of blinding the Irish Catholics, so as to prevent their interesting themselves in the German religious movement,—Inquirer.

The present efferyescence in the kingdom of

their interesting themselves in the German religious movement,—Inquirer.

The present efferyescence in the kingdom of Saxony, which has led to the serious emeute at Leipsic, is not to be ascribed to the religious movement originated by the new Catholic reformers, Ronge, Czerski, and their colleagues. It has been occasioned by the intolerance of church and state Lutheranism, exercised against a liberal Protestant party or sect, who have assumed the appellation of Lichtfreunde, "Friends of Light." The ministers of state who, in Saxony, have the superintendence of the affairs of the Evangelical forms of worship, recently put forth an official declaration of their determination to maintain the confession of Augsburg in the bosom of the Lutheran church, agreeably to the specific of the Lutheran church, agreeably to the specific oath by which they are bound. Directed against this numerous and powerful party, which had for years impatiently submitted to the yoke of the positive tenets affirmed by the Lutheran symbol, this declaration excited in their ranks a very strong feeldeclaration excited in their ranks a very strong feeling of dissatisfaction. Protests against it, we are told, were signed at Zwickau, at Glauchau, at Merann, at Meiszen, and at Leipsic. "Notwithstanding the prohibition issued to the 'Friends of Light,' says Le Semeur, "to continue their meetings for public discussion (for to these, not to meetings for public worship the interdict referred) them. ings for public worship, the interdict referred), they have still held them in several places. The very evening before the day on which Prince John arrived at Leipsic, they had assembled to the number of about 800; and we can understand that the interdict leveled against them at his instigation, as is alleged. would give to this meeting a character of excite-ment which might communicate itself to the rest of the population, without affording ground for accusing the Friends of Light of taking any direct part in the excesses described. It is unquestionable that the violence of the police, far from curing the evil, has but rendered accommodation impossible. The parties so treated are but rendered stronger; and it may be foreseen that the rupture commenced in the bosom of the Lutheran church will become wider and wider. and ultimately bring on, for the whole of Germany, an entirely new religious condition."

Accounts from Berlin state that the government is endeavouring to put down the religious excitement by preventing public meetings. A meeting of the "friends of the light," which was to take place on the 20th, was stopped by the police, at the moment when the people were assembling. A declaration to that effect is to be published by the King. The latest accounts from Leipsic merely state that the commissioners appointed to inquire into the origin of the disturbances in that town have not yet made their report. The term is now quiet. Accounts from Berlin state that the government is their report. The town is now quiet.

We can announce, from the best information, that the events of Leipsic have been the subject of a long conference, at which the sovereigns, and all the members of the corps diplomatique, attended, at the chateau de Stolzenfels, and took part in the discussion. Prince Metternich pointed out the danger and scandal arising from the new anti-Catholic sects, and we may expect to see in a short time the governments of Germany adopt measures calculated to put an end to those religious agitations which now disturb that country.—L'Impartial du Rhin.

The Quarterly Review states that the Emperor of Austria, on the advice of Prince Metternich, is about to endow the Protestant clergy in the German States.

FOUR CHURCHES in the diocese of Salisbury are said to be reduced to a state of beggary, in consequence of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners not being able to perform their engagements.

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re to be made, not only to erect !

THE CHURCH-BATE CONTEST AT WAKEFIELD .-The struggle respecting a church rate at Wakefield still continues, and the excitement which it occasions has become more intense as the contest has proceeded. The numbers at the close of the poll

Majority against the rate . .

The church-rate party are resorting to every species of trickery to carry their object. The contest, though respecting a professedly religious object, presents but few features of a religious character. The warfare, on the part of the church-rate men, has been both desperate and unscrupulous. Bribery has been out desperate and unscriptuous. Briefly has been freely resorted to. The sappers and miners have been brought up to vote for the rate, and their commander, Captain Tucker, has polled three votes for buildings rented for government purposes. Even the Irish reapers have been put into actions for the purpose of manufacturing votes for cottages for the purpose of manufacturing votes for the rate. By such means is holy mother church to be supported! It is owing to tricks of the description referred to that the majority of the anti-rate party has been reduced to 42. The contest will probably continue yet for a few days longer. On no previous occasion has Wakefield been thrown into such a state of excitement by any contest of this description. It is the universal talk of the inhabitants. We do hope that the friends of religious freedom will spare no effort to defeat the attempt now making to impose this iniquitous tax upon them. In a struggle like this no man is justified in remaining neutral. We believe, that if the men of Wakefield do their duty, the rate will be defeated notwithstanding the tricks resorted to by its advocates.—Leeds Times. On Saturday the majority against the class of the trickless again to 38, the numbers, at the close of the twelfth day, standing as under:

Against the rate, 2,292; for the rate, 2,254. There is no saying when the poll will finally close. If twenty minutes should elapse without the tender of a vote the poll will, ipso facto, be at an end.

Adhesion of Mr. G. Ward to Romanism.—Mr Ward has at length made up his mind to secede from the established church. This, it appears, has been known amongst his personal friends for this last fortnight, but it was not until Monday that the public were aware that he had taken this step. Correspondence, which appears in the Oxford Herald, explains the reason of his doing so. It is expected that other defections from the Protestant communion will immediately follow, by members of this university who belong to the Tractarian School. It would be a tedious and unprofitable task, says the Times, to go through the long, evasive, and con-tradictory manifesto which Mr Ward has put forth, and on which our comments would be as lengthy as the document itself if we were to point out the instances of false reasoning, false morality, and false principle which pervade the whole of it. Every assage is written in a tone which we were about to term Jesuitical, but the shallowness of the cunning does not justify us in dignifying it by an epithet which, at least, carries with it a notion of cleverness. Mr Ward has all the artifice, or rather the artfulness, of the sect of which we suppose he aspires to become a member, but is destitute of the tact to conceal his motives, which stand revealed in all their baseness. He clumsily contends that one may ontinue to remain a member of the church while holding Roman doctrine, "so only he hold no pre-ferment or ecclesiastical station;" which is saying, in other words, that one may continue to act the hyocrite and the traitor to the church, so long as he is called upon to assume no station in which his real character may be detected. If there could be any doubt that such is the meaning of his words, all hesitation is removed by his subsequent assertion that one need not scruple in subscribing to the articles in one sense, as a member of a church which receives them in another, so long as "he remains without interference from the constituted authorities." He complains that the free spread of Roman doctrine in what he has the impertinence still to call "our church," has been "authoritatively checked," and willingly have retained, simultaneously, a nominal connexion, and a real hostility, to the established church, if he might have been permitted to enjoy a hare of its revenues and dignities.

THE USE OF WINE IN THE LORD'S SUPPER.-For some time great schism, arising from a most singular, and perhaps unprecedented, cause, has prevailed among the Dissenters of Windsor, known as the Independent congregation. Some few of this body, who are teetotalers, and who have taken "the pledge," have carried out their principles of total abstinence so far as to refuse to partake of the consecrated wine at the holy communion, and, having applied to the Rev. Mr M'Crea to substitute water for wine at the communion table—a request which was refused to be complied with by the minister of the chapel—the teetotalers have not only seceded from the chapel, but have just entered into arrange-ments for the hire of another place of worship, and the engagement of the services of a minister enter-taining their own peculiar notions on so serious and all-important a subject. The Public rooms, in the High street, which were used as a theatre in the reign of George the Third, and frequently, at that period, patronised by royalty, have just been hired, for a long period, by the seceding teetotalers from the Rev. Mr M'Crea's congregation, and will be fitted up in the usual manner for the performance of divine worship. A minister has not yet been appointed .- Advertiser.

Forcign Intelligence.

THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO. PROBABILITY OF WAR.

The mail steamer Cambria, which left Boston on the 16th instant, and Halifax on the 18th, arrived at Liverpool on Thursday, and brings important news from Mexico. According to accounts which appear trustworthy, the government of that country had declared war against the United States. Sen of Arrangoiz, the Mexican consul at New Orleans, was known to have received instructions to terminate his official intercourse with the United States authorities. And the Now Orleans Republican publishes three circulars said to have been issued by the Mexican government, and to have been received from Vera Cruz by way of Belize. They are all dated on the 16th July. The other two documents are circulars relating to the necessity of diligence in raising troops. It was reported at Vera Cruz that the Mexican government were seeking to raise a loan of 12,000, 00 dollars, to prosecute the intended hostilities with vigour.

On the 18th July, there was a counter-revolution in favour of the government in the revolted department of Tobasco. The new movement was headed by Commodore Thomas Marin; who, with only eighty troops, su-ceeded in deposing General Ignatio Martinez, the leader of the insurgents. The ports of Tobasco, which had been closed by the Mexican government during the time the province was in the hands of the insurgents, has been since declared

Whatever the authenticity of the accounts from Mexico, the government at Washington were not unprepared for action. A general movement of troops from all parts of the Union was taking place towards Texas. The ship Kilmanzoo, well-known in the Liverpool trade, had been chartered by the government to take troops off Governor's island, in New York harbour, call at Pensacola to take on board General Worth and other troops, and proceed to Texas; four or five ships and a steamer were also transporting troops from New Orleans to Galveston. In reference to these troops the Boston Emancipator says:—"The thought occurs to us, that these 'two hundred and fifty raw recruits,' who are so unacclimated that they could not endure even a parade in New Orleans, are poorly fitted to inspire terror among the Mexicans on the Rio Grande, and that 'a masterly inactivity' by the Mexican general, will leave a sad story of these unfortunate Americans, deluded away to perish among the swamps and vermin of Texas. A considerable squadron was already kept cruising in the Gulf of Mexico; it being avowedly the attention of the United States government to crush immediately any opposition to their taking possession of their newly acquired territory.

The whole of the Mexican vessels at New Orleans, with one exception, destined to convey away the Mexican Consul at that city, had obtained their clearances; and the aspect of affairs was viewed as extremely threatening. It is thought that the government at Washington is in possession of grave and important intelligence, from the warlike activity displayed, and the frequent cabinet meetings.

displayed, and the frequent cabinet meetings.

The negotiations about Oregon were still in progress; but that territory having disappointed the expectations of many emigrants, attention had been turned to California, a land "flowing with milk and honey." "That paradise," says the New York Herald, "will soon be more inhabited by Americans than any other section on the continent out of the twenty-six United States, and must, of course, be shortly annexed. The impetuosity of the people of the great west for the acquisition of all the territory to the Pacific is irresistible. . . Indeed, California may be the test question at the presidential election of 1848, as Texas was in 1844."

The papers continue to crow over the punctuality with which Pennsylvania had come forward to pay the dividend due on her public debt. All the states were not so honest: the legislature of Florida had passed a resolution confirming their former repudiation of the territorial bonds, by a majority of twenty-

A riot, attended with loss of life, had occurred at Andes, in the western part of New York state, where the Under-sheriff, who went to levy for rent amounting to sixty-four dollars, was shot by an assemblage of ruffians disguised as Indians.

The ruins of the late fire at New York were cleared

The ruins of the late fire at New York were cleared away with surprising rapidity; and it was expected that, in a few months, no trace of the fire would be observed among the handsome uniform streets which were already laid out.

The papers report the arrival at New York of 1,500 emigrants from Europe, on the 7th instant. The number of emigrants from Germany and Holland, in the United States this year, has been immense. The Germans, as a general thing, travel down to Pennsylvania; the Engl.sh and Irish up to Buffalo and the West.

The railroad mania seems to have got into full operation throughout the New England States and New York. Schemes without number are on foot, and the country is to be striped in every direction with railway tracks.

THE GREAT BRITAIN. — The steam-ship, Great Britain, arrived out at New York on the afternoon of the 10th instant, after a very fine run of 141 days. During the whole passage she encountered westerly winds, and, at times, fresh gales, cross seas, and thick fogs, and her engines were not stopped for a moment until her arrival off Sandy Hook. Her arrival at New York created a deep sensation.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The Indian mail has arrived, bringing intelligence from Bombay to the 19th ult. We learn that at Lahore, Jowahir Singh, having attempted to seize Gholab Singh, had been defeated after a sanguinary battle, in which he lost 3,000 men. This delivers the Punjaub once more undivided to a wily, wealthy, and able chieftain.

The cholera continued to rage, particularly in Scinde. The mortality at Sukkur was so great that the Bazsars were deserted. The troops at Ferozepore have suffered a good deal from cholera, and this terrible malady has this year afflicted almost the whole of the continent of India. In the Madras Presidency, and at Bombay, Poona, &c., its ravages have been most extensive; the setting in of the rainy season, however, will doubtless now relieve them entirely of this calamitous visitation.

From Affghanistan we have no news of interest. The notorious Mohammed Akhbar Khan had expressed his intention of performing a pilgrimage to the shrine of the Prophet at Mecca.

Private letters from Mauritius of the 28th of May state that in consequence of the scarcity of rice at Bourbon the government had offered a premium on the importation of that article.

The imperative necessity which exists for affording some new and improved means of communication across the Egyptian desert is becoming more apparent every day. The Hindostan steamer was detained for two days at Suez by the loss of two of the mail boxes for Calcutta. The accident is attributed to one of the camels having strayed during the night; and, notwithstanding that every exertion was made, the missing boxes were not discovered when the Hindostan sailed. If the mails should be recovered, they will be forwarded by the Queen steamer to Bombay on the 23rd. Surely such a state of things requires a remedy.

state of things requires a remedy.

By the China mail of the 15th May it appears that Keying, who had been degraded last year, had received a seat in the cabinet, as assistant minister, an honour which his predecessor Keshen held.

THE SOUTH SEA ISLANDS.

The Paris Moniteur contains the following: "Despatches have arrived to government from the governor of the French establishments in Oceania, dated the 23rd of April last. Down to that period no fresh act of hostility had taken place at Tahiti on the part of the native population, a portion of which still continued to reside in the intrenched camps of Punavia and Papenoo. At the Marquesas, a tribe of Noukahiva, irritated at having been fined for the plunder of some cattle, and the only one which had not frankly submitted to our authority, murdered five soldiers of the garrison on the 28th of January. A detachment of troops, sent to avenge their death, pursued and dispersed the culpable tribe, and were assisted in that operation by all the other natives of the island. The principal murderers were arrested; their chief, Pakoko, was sentenced to death, and was executed. The others were transported. Tranquillity had not since been disturbed. The sanatory and material condition of the establishments of Taiohai a.d Vaitahu was more satisfactory.

The Times' Paris correspondent says, "With respect to Tahiti, conquered so gloriously, and 'protected' so admirably, I have received an assurance for which, perhaps, you are not unprepared—it will be abandoned."

Spain.—The latest accounts from Madrid state that the city continued tranquil, and no disturbances had taken place in the neighbouring provinces. In the Calle del Carmes, one of the principal streets, several shops were entirely open, others with the doors only half open, and many still remained closed. The proprietors of those that are open have recourse to every means to prevent people from buying their goods.

SWITZERLAND.—The Diet closed on the 22nd. In his parting address the President stated, that the Diet had done all that was possible, under existing circumstances, but that much still remained for another Diet. In the meantime, he recommended harmony and good-will among the States of the Confederation.

Turker.—Letters from Constantinople to the 10th instant announce a change of great importance in the Turkish ministry. The Seraskier Riza Pacha, who had for five years borne an almost unlimited sway in the cabinet, and to whom the reactionary spirit displayed by that government has been attributed, has been dismissed. On the morning of the 8th, the Grand Vizier went to him in the name of the Sultan, and withdrew all insignia of his authority. He has been replaced by Suleiman Pacha, who was president of the Council of Justice, and whose name is associated with the measures relative to p blic instruction, and the recent convocation of the delegates of the provinces at Constantinople.

"Lord Metcalfe, governor-general of Canada," says a correspondent of the Britannia, "is dying by inches; but he is determined to remain as long as he can be of any service. 'As well to die here as elsewhere.' These are his own expressions; and his strength of mind is really astonishing, but his sufferings are deplorable. I speak from my own observation, having recently had a good deal of personal intercourse with him."

A letter from Gibraltar states that 20,000 slave shackles, for men, women, and children, have been fished up from the wreck of the American warsteamer, Missouri, lately burnt at that port.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO GERMANY.

Sunday and Monday passed off at Coburg with but little worth recording. The Queen and Prince Albert attended divine service with their host and the other illustrious visitors in the church of St Maurice on Sunday, arriving at a quarter to eleven o'clock. The church is not a very imposing structure, being plain in form and whitewashed; but some of the incidents, at least, were novel. With one exception, there are no pews in the church, but the body is fitted with seats, and appropriated exclusively to females, the galleries being occupied by the males. The one ducal pew overlooks the communion table: it is more like a room than a pew, being shut in with windows, which were now, of course, thrown open. On this occasion, the children who assisted at the fete of Gregorius, on Friday, were all ssembled in the chancel, in the dresses they wore, the girls wreathed with ivy; and the effect in the warm bright sunlight was very picturesque. The church was crowded with people. The Duke and his guests were received by the clergymen in their robes, and conducted over a carpeted way to their pew. The service then commenced. It began with the chanting of a few verses by the clergymen standing at the communion table, to which there were responses from the choir. Then the congregation generally joined in a hymn; portions of the scripture were read; another hymn and a short prayer; the sermon; a blessing from the commu-nion table, as in a Roman Catholic church; and, finally, a Te Deum, chanted, and accompanied by a military brass band. This Te Deum was a kind of hymn in rhyme, composed by Schicht, and sung by the choir alone. After church time the town as-sumed quite a bustling appearance, and the remainder of the day was kept as a holiday—or, rather, as a fair. One of the correspondents says, "As I write, I see the young ladies, in white and ivywreathed, flocking into a spacious saloon abutting on the fair-place, where in five minutes they will be whirling about in a giddy waltz. After all, it is not a grim, unlaughing land, this cradle of the stern Martin Luther.'

Tuesday was the anniversary of the birth-day of Prince Albert, and was celebrated "in a style of simplicity and friendly mutuality of enjoyment between court and people that is delightfully characteristic of German manners." It appears to be the custom on such anniversaries as these for the reigning Duke to entertain his subjects in various ways, with dancing, music, and other more substantial festivities. One of these scenes is thus described by the courtly respectively.

"After the usual breakfast in the open air, the Queen, Prince Albert, the King and Queen of the Belgians, the Grand Duke of Baden, the Duke of Saxe Coburg, and Princes too numerous to mention, came round to another front of the palace, opposite which is an extensive lawn, enclosed in the most exquisite flowers and foliage. Preenclosed in the most exquisite flowers and foliage. Presently there emerged from one of the leafy avenues a gay troop of villagers, all in their best holyday dresses, the men wearing large nosegays in their hats, which also were wrapped round with the most singular looking handkerchiefs in the brightest colours. Each man led a peasant girl, flaunting gaily in the picturesque costume of the country—the neat little jacket of red green or blue the short skirts of black stuff. of red, green, or blue, the short skirts of black stuff, striped or variegated with the most brilliant colours, and, topping all, the grotesque coiffure which is peculiar to the women about this part of Germany, half cap half turban, with a profusion of long black ribands suspended from a bright gilt ornament let into the top of the cap, which hang down the back or float in the wind. Their faces, brown with exposure to the air, and ruddy with healthy toil, were now lit up joyously to the merry strains of national music which burst forth from a band stationed at one end of the garden, and in a few mo-ments, at a signal from the Duke of Coburg, the whole of this gay party were whilling round the lawn in the gayest possible waltz. It was a pretty and heart-stirring sight, and the people enjoyed it so! Not the people only, but also a long line of queens, kings, dukes, duchesses, and lords and ladies, of whom our own Queen was the centre and the most delighted of them all, if a merry laugh and joyous face are any proofs of true pleasure. Nor were these the only spectators. True to the practice of this country—where nothing is shut in from the public eye, and all seems one large succession of parks and gardens, so impossible is it to detect any boundaries -groups of people, either from Coburg or from the neighbouring vit.ages, the highest and the lowest mingled trustfully and friendlike in one mutual enjoyment, were to be seen at different angles of the lawn, not twenty yards from the Queen, or in the garden under the very windows of the palace. The prince and the peasant stood side by side, all heartily participating in the same merry, laughing pastime. After this pretty scene had lasted more than an hour the whole troop filed off again by the way they came, to the music of their own rustic band, and not forgetting, 's they threaded their way through the park, to treat their royal visitors to a series of final shouts, or screams, which, to say truth, smacked somewhat of Ojibbeway joy. They adjourned to the pagelabouring Gardhey to particle of journed to the neighbouring Gasthaus, to partake of sausages and beer. They were dancing there for hours.

The royal party left Rosenau on Wednesday morning, at three o'clock, and they did not reach Reinhardtsbrunn, a seat belonging to the Duke of Saxe Gotha, till half-past eight o'clock in the evening. The further progress was postponed till Thursday afternoon, partly on account of the fatigue of so long a journey, and partly that her Majesty might enter Gotha by daylight. The road traversed by the royal party was in many respects very interesting. The first place of any size after leaving Coburg, is Rodach, where a very pretty triumphal arch was prepared, and the houses were very tastefully festooned. Crowds of people assembled to see the Queen pass. At a few miles farther on the territory of Saxe Meiningen intersects that of Saxe Coburg, and here, within a short distance of Hildburghausen, on the top of a hill commanding a

the people recognised them as the true church of Scotland, but they were not able to provide a sufficient number of spiritual teachers for the people. cient number of spiritual teachers for the people. It had been suggested that by taking advantage of the extraordinary meeting at Inverness, a number of men might be added to the rank of probationers. This plan, however, was objectionable, as it was desirable that the ministers of the Free Thurch should be men of talent and learning as well as of picty. It was, therefore, proposed that as there were about 120 Gaelic-speaking ministers, a plan might be framed early in the season for securing that each framed early in the season for securing that each station should be visited at least once a year by an ordained minister; and that catechists be appointed and paid who should exhort and read on the Sabbath, and visit during the week; but that it be dis-

and paid who should exhort and read on the Sabbath, and visit during the week; but that it be distinctly understood that this should not give to the individuals thus employed anything of the ministerial status. It was also recommended that schools should be founded for teaching young men those branches of classical learning which might fit them for attending college.

Mr. Campbell, of Monzie, moved the adoption of the faport, which was carried.

After some routine business had been disposed of, the Moderator addressed the assembly in a closing speech. He took a rapid view of the business which had been transacted, and touched on the chief subjects which had been discussed, dwelling with much satisfaction on the prosperous state of the Free Church, and the efficiency she had been enabled to display. He repeated in emphatic language the softwents expressed by Drs Buchanan and Candlish on the proposal of Mr Shell to offer a regium donum to the Free Church, saying she would spurn the bribe as an insult and an abomination. What the Free Church contended for, was restoration to her this as the church of Scotland, but on the condition of perfect independence of state control, which was not be admitted, likely to be conceded in the present age. He said, however, it remained to be considered whether, since the passing of the Maynooth and solved put truth and error on a level, they could conscientiously accept of aid from government for purposes consected with their college and education solvens. He did not wish by anything he might say to commit the assembly on the subject, but he was inclined to think it would be improper for them in the circumstances to accept of such aid.

The assembly was concluded by singing the 122nd Psalm, and the Moderator dissolved it by pronouncing the blessing, and appointing it to meet at Edinburgh on Thursday, the 21st day of May, 1846.

THE NEW GERMAN REFORMATION.

LEPSIC, Aug. 22.—The Dresden commissioners, who are not all assembled, will immediately com-mence their investigation. Several persons who made speeches in the meetings that have taken place have been reprimanded and cautioned. We have not heard of any more serious steps. The soldiers who were ordered to fire have been examined as to

what took place.

Dasson, Aug. 19.—That the spirit of Jesuitical intrigue is not wholly unfounded is inferred from the following circumstance:—Yesterday a journeyman baker, who was arrested by the police on account of suspicious language about heretics, &c., confessed that he belonged to the Society of the Jesuits, the certificate of his admission, signed by Reothan, the general of the order himself, being found

The Saxon local journals are forbidden to insert

any further accounts of the events at Leipsic. Breslau, Aug. 17.—On the 15th and 16th the Synod of the Deputies of the Christian Catholic communities of Silesia met. The assembly was opened at nine o'clock on Friday morning, in the chapel of the poor-house, by an impressive speech from Dr Theiner. Professor Regenbrecht then read the names of the deputies, from which it appeared that deputies had been sent by above forty Silesian communities. The Synod proceeded to choose a president, and its choice fell on Professor Regenbrecht. The confession of faith was then discussed; some additional and explanatory observations were Breslau, Aug. 17.—On the 15th and 16th the some additional and explanatory observations were added to that of the Council of Leipsic, as proposals for a future general council. After this the Liturgy hitherto used in Breslau, with many improvements composed by Dr Theiner, chiefly tending more intimately to cement the several parts, was read and adopted. The assembly then proceeded to deliberate on the organisation of the Silesian communities. This was an important day for the Christian Catholic community. It has at length obtained a more convenient place for the celebration of divine worship than the small chapel of the poor-house. The elders of the large evangelical church of St Bernhard have allowed them the use of that church after the termination of divine service at eleven o'clock. Only a small part of the 6,000 members of the Christian Catholic community were hitherto able to attend the service; this was the first time that they had a spacious church at their disposal. Dr Theiner read the Liturgy, and Ronge preached the sermon. We learn from Breslau, that the first service in a large church of the German Catholic sect, who provements composed by Dr Theiner, chiefly tending in a large church of the German Catholic sect, who are said to amount at Breslau to 6,000, took place on the 17th. M. Ronge preached on this occasion. HANOVER, AUGUST 18.—The statement given in

the German Universal Gazette, that the assemblies of the Christian Catholics are prohibited in the elector-ate of Hesse Cassel, is false. They had a meeting here yesterday, and have hired a small church in the suburds.

The Elberfeld Gazette states that the conversion of Romen Catholic priests to the German Catholic church is increasing daily. At Sarbruck, a convenied priest has been installed pastor.

From Mannheim, we learn that the German Catholics had invited the celebrated preacher Loose to preach to them; the authorities interfered, but as the law was against them, the congregation assembled to the number of nearly 300. The censor prohibited

the loca journal to put in even an advertisement of the arrival of M. Losse.

The transfert Journal notices the arrival of M. Lose is that town. He had hardly commenced his address to a large congregation, to which he was presented by Dr Hammer, when a police agent interfered, and ordered the assembly to disperse. The order was at once obeyed; but when a gensdarme laid his hands on M. Loose, the people interfered and secured him. M. Loose then presented himself to the chief magistrate of that town.

The Catholics of the Grand Duchy of Hesse are about to address to the reigning Prince a petition to allow them to hold public worship in the Evangelical churches offered to them by their Protestant

The Dublin Freeman's Journal has devoted two columns to an attack on the new reformers and their works. It is sufficient to observe, that the writer, after attributing the excitement which prevails to the same sceptical spirit which is manifested by Strauss, asserts that Ronge and Czerski had both been condemned by their superiors for gross misconduct previous to their secession from the church, proceeds to comment on their marriages as violations of vows, and as something exceedingly shocking. If all this means no more than that, as the change of opinion came on gradually, the re-forming priests made themselves obnoxious to their ecclesiastical superiors before they resolved on breaking their connexion with the church, it is not at all denied; but if, according to the obvious meaning of the words employed, it is intended to assert that Ronge, Czerski, and Pribil, were profligate and im-moral characters, and had incurred ecclesiastical censure for their mode of life, we affirm, without hesitation, that such a statement is utterly false and calumnious, that it has no apparent or probable foundation, and that it is put forth with the intention of blinding the Irish Catholics, so as to prevent their interesting themselves in the German religious

movement.-Inquirer. The present effervescence in the kingdom of Saxony, which has led to the serious emeute at Leipsic, is not to be ascribed to the religious movement originated by the new Catholic reformers, Ronge, Czerski, and their colleagues. It has been occasioned by the intolerance of church and state Lutheranism, exercised against a liberal Protestant party or sect, who have assumed the appellation of *Lichtfreunde*, "Friends of Light." The ministers of state who, in Saxony, have the superintendence of the affairs of the Evangelical forms of worship, recently put forth an official declaration of their determination to maintain the confession of Augsburg in the bosom of the Lutheran church, agreeably to the specific oath by which they are bound. Directed against this numerous and powerful party, which had for years impatiently submitted to the yoke of the positive tenets affirmed by the Lutheran symbol, this declaration excited in their ranks a very strong feeling of dissatisfaction. Protests against it, we are told, were signed at Zwickau, at Glauchau, at Merann, at Meiszen, and at Leipsic. "Notwithstanding the prohibition issued to the 'Friends of Light,' 's says Le Semeur, "to continue their meetings for public discussion (for to these, not to meetings for public worship, the interdict referred), they have still held them in several places. The very evening before the day on which Prince John arrived at Leipsic, they had assembled to the number of about 800; and we can understand that the interdict leveled against them at his instigation, as is alleged, would give to this meeting a character of excite-ment which might communicate itself to the rest of the population, without affording ground for accusing the Friends of Light of taking any direct part in the excesses described. It is unquestionable that the violence of the police, far from curing the evil, has but rendered accommodation impossible. The parties so treated are but rendered stronger; and it may be foreseen that the rupture commenced in the bosom of the Lutheran church will become wider and wider,

and ultimately bring on, for the whole of Germany, an entirely new religious condition." Accounts from Berlin state that the government is endeavouring to put down the religious excitement by preventing public meetings. A meeting of the "friends of the light," which was to take place on the 20th, was stopped by the police, at the moment when the people were assembling. A declaration to that effect is to be published by the King. The latest accounts from Leipsic merely state that the commissioners appointed to inquire into the origin of the disturbances in that town have not yet made

their report. The town is now quiet. We can announce, from the best information, that the events of Leipsic have been the subject of a long conference, at which the sovereigns, and all the members of the corps diplomatique, attended, at the chateau de Stolzenfels, and took part in the discussion. Prince Metternich pointed out the danger and scandal arising from the new anti-Catholic sects, and we may expect to see in a short time the governments of Germany adopt measures calculated to put an end to those religious agitations which now disturb that country .- L'Impartial du Rhin.

The Quarterly Review states that the Emperor of Austria, on the advice of Prince Metternich, is about to endow the Protestant clergy in the German States.

FOUR CHURCHES in the diocese of Salisbury are said to be reduced to a state of beggary, in consequence of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners not being able to perform their engagements.

THE CHURCH-RATE CONTEST AT WAKEFIELD .-The struggle respecting a church rate at Wakefield still continues, and the excitement which it occasions has become more intense as the contest has proceeded. The numbers at the close of the poll yesterday (Friday) were as follows :---

Against the rate..... 2208 Majority against the rate . .

The church-rate party are resorting to every species of trickery to carry their object. The contest, though respecting a professedly religious object, presents but few features of a religious character. The warfare, on the part of the church-rate men, has been both desperate and unscrupulous. Bribery has been freely resorted to. The sappers and miners have been brought up to vote for the rate, and their commander, Captain Tucker, has polled three votes for buildings rented for government pur-poses. Even the Irish reapers have been put inte cottages for the purpose of manufacturing votes for the rate. By such means is holy mother church to be supported! It is owing to tricks of the descrip-tion referred to that the majority of the anti-rate party has been reduced to 42. The contest will probably continue yet for a few days longer. On no previous occasion has Wakefield been thrown into such a state of excitement by any contest of this description. It is the universal talk of the inhabi-tants. We do hope that the friends of religious freedom will spare no effort to defeat the attempt cottages for the purpose of manufacturing votes for freedom will spare no effort to defeat the attempt now making to impose this iniquitous tax upon them. In a struggle like this no man is justified in remaining neutral. We believe, that if the men of Wakefield do their duty, the rate will be defeated notwithstanding the tricks resorted to by its advocates.—Leeds Times. On Saturday the majority against the rate rose again to 38, the numbers, at the close of the twelfth day, standing as under:—Against the rate, 2,292; for the rate, 2,254. There is no saying when the poll will finally close. If twenty minutes should elapse without the tender of a vote the poll will, ipso facto, be at an end.

ADHESION OF MR G. WARD TO ROMANISM .- Mr Ward has at length made up his mind to secede from the established church. This, it appears, has been known amongst his personal friends for this last fortnight, but it was not until Monday that the public were aware that he had taken this step. Correspondence, which appears in the Oxford Herald, explains the reason of his doing so. It is expected that other defections from the Protestant communion will immediately follow, by members of this university who belong to the Tractarian School. It would be a tedious and unprofitable task, says the Times, to go through the long, evasive, and contradictory manifesto which Mr Ward has put forth, and on which our comments would be as lengthy as the document itself if we were to point out the instances of false reasoning, false morality, and false principle which pervade the whole of it. Every passage is written in a tone which we were about to term Jesuitical, but the shallowness of the cunning does not justify us in dignifying it by an epithet which, at least, carries with it a notion of cleverness. Mr Ward has all the artifice, or rather the artfulness, of the sect of which we suppose he aspires to become a member, but is destitute of the tact to conceal his motives, which stand revealed in all their baseness. He clumsily contends that one may continue to remain a member of the church while holding Roman doctrine, "so only he hold no preferment or ecclesiastical station;" which is saying, in other words, that one may continue to act the hypocrite and the traitor to the church, so long as he is called upon to assume no station in which his real character may be detected. If there could be any doubt that such is the meaning of his words, all hesitation is removed by his subsequent assertion that one need not scruple in subscribing to the articles in one sense, as a member of a church which receives them in another, so long as "he remains without interference from the constituted authorities.' complains that the free spread of Roman doctrine in what he has the impertinence still to call "our church," has been "authoritatively checked," and the whole of his long address proves that he would willingly have retained, simultaneously, a nominal connexion, and a real hostility, to the established church, if he might have been permitted to enjoy a share of its revenues and dignities.

THE USE OF WINE IN THE LORD'S SUPPER.-For some time great schism, arising from a most singular, and perhaps unprecedented, cause, has prevailed among the Dissenters of Windsor, known as the Independent congregation. Some few of this body, who are teetotalers, and who have taken "the pledge," have carried out their principles of total abstinence so far as to refuse to partake of the consecrated wine at the holy communion, and, having applied to the Rev. Mr M'Crea to substitute water for wine at the communion table—a request which was refused to be complied with by the minister of the chapel—the teetotalers have not only seceded from the chapel, but have just entered into arrangements for the hire of another place of worship, and the engagement of the services of a minister entertaining their own peculiar notions on so serious and all-important a subject. The Public rooms, in the High street, which were used as a theatre in the reign of George the Third, and frequently, at that period, patronised by royalty, have just been hired, for a long period, by the seceding teetotalers from the Rev. Mr M'Crea's congregation, and will be fitted up in the usual manner for the performance of fitted up in the usual manner for the performance of divine worship. A minister has not yet been appointed .- Advertiser.

Marshallow with a lawo

Foreign Entelligence.

THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO. PROBABILITY OF WAR.

The mail steamer Cambria, which left Boston on the 16th instant, and Halifax on the 18th, arrived at Liverpool on Thursday, and brings important news from Mexico. According to accounts which appear trustworthy, the government of that country had declared war against the United States. Sen it Arrangoiz, the Mexican consul at New Orleans, was known to have received instructions to terminate his official intercourse with the United States authorities. And the New Orleans Republi an publishes three circulars said to have been issued by the Mexican government, and to have been received from Vera Cruz by way of Belize. They are all dated on the 16th July. The other two documents are circulars relating to the necessity of diligence in raising troops. It was reported at Vera Cruz that the Mexican government were seeking to raise a loan of 12,000, 00 dollars, to prosecute the intended hostilities with vigour.

On the 18th July, there was a counter-revolution in favour of the government in the revolted department of Tobasco. The new movement was headed by Commodore Thomas Marin; who, with only eighty troops, su-ceeded in deposing General Ignatio Martinez, the leader of the insurgents. The ports of Tobasco, which had been closed by the Mexican government during the time the province was in the hands of the insurgents, has been since declared

Whatever the authenticity of the accounts from Mexico, the government at Washington were not unprepared for action. A general movement of troops from all parts of the Union was taking place towards Texas. The ship Kilmanzoo, well-known towards Texas. in the Liverpool trade, had been chartered by the government to take troops off Governor's island, in New York harbour, call at Pensacola to take on board General Worth and other troops, and proceed to Texas; four or five ships and a steamer were also transporting troops from New Orleans to Galveston. In reference to these troops the Boston Emancipator says :-" The thought occurs to us, that these ' two hundred and fifty raw recruits,' who are so unacclimated that they could not endure even a parade in New Orleans, are poorly fitted to inspire terror among the Mexicans on the Rio Grande, and that 'a masterly inactivity' by the Mexican general, will leave a sad story of these unfortunate Americans, deluded away to perish among the swamps and vermin of Texas. A considerable squadron was already kept cruising in the Gulf of Mexico; it being avowedly the attention of the United States government to crush immediately any opposition to their taking possession of their newly acquired territory.

The whole of the Mexican vessels at New Orleans, with one exception, destined to convey away the Mexican Consul at that city, had obtained their clearances; and the aspect of affairs was viewed as extremely threatening. It is thought that the government at Washington is in possession of grave and important intelligence, from the warlike activity displayed, and the frequent cabinet meetings.

The negotiations about Oregon were still in progress; but that territory having disappointed the expectations of many emigrants, attention had been turned to California, a land "flowing with milk and honey." "That paradise," says the New York Herald, "will soon be more inhabited by Americans than any other section on the continent out of the twenty-six United States, and must, of course, be shortly annexed. The impetuosity of the people of the great west for the acquisition of all the territory to the Pacific is irresistible. . . Indeed, California may be the test question at the presidential election of 1848, as Texas was in 1844."

The papers continue to crow over the punctuality with which Pennsylvania had come forward to pay the dividend due on her public debt. All the states were not so bonest: the legislature of Florida had passed a resolution confirming their former repudiation of the territorial bonds, by a majority of twentyone to fifteen.

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THE GREAT BRITAIN.—The steam-ship, Great Britain, arrived out at New York on the afternoon of the 10th instant, after a very fine run of 141 days. During the whole passage she encountered westerly winds, and, at times, fresh gales, cross seas, and thick fogs, and her engines were not stopped for a moment until her arrival off Sandy Hook. Her arrival at New York created a deep sensation.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The Indian mail has arrived, bringing intelligence from Bombay to the 19th ult. We learn that at Lahore, Jowahir Singh, having attempted to seize Gholab Singh, had been defeated after a sanguinary battle, in which he lost 3,000 men. This delivers the Punjaub once more undivided to a wily, wealthy, and able chieftain.

The cholera continued to rage, particularly in Scinde. The mortality at Sukkur was so great that the Bazaars were deserted. The troops at Ferozepore have suffered a good deal from cholera, and this terrible malady has this year afflicted almost the whole of the continent of India. In the Madras Presidency, and at Bombay, Poona, &c., its ravages have been most extensive; the setting in of the rainy season, however, will doubtless now relieve them entirely of this calamitous visitation.

From Affghanistan we have no news of interest. The notorious Mohammed Akhbar Khan had expressed his intention of performing a pilgrimage to

the shrine of the Prophet at Mecca.

Private letters from Mauritius of the 28th of May state that in consequence of the scarcity of rice at Bourbon the government had offered a premium on the importation of that article.

The imperative necessity which exists for affording some new and improved means of communication across the Egyptian desert is becoming more apparent every day. The Hindostan steamer was detained for two days at Suez by the loss of two of the mail boxes for Calcutta. The accident is attributed to one of the camels having strayed during the night; and, notwithstanding that every exertion was made, the missing boxes were not discovered when the Hindostan sailed. If the mails should be recovered, they will be forwarded by the Queen steamer to Bombay on the 23rd. Surely such a state of things requires a remedy.

By the China mail of the 15th May it appears that Keying, who had been degraded last year, had received a seat in the cabinet, as assistant minister, an honour which his predecessor Keshen held.

THE SOUTH SEA ISLANDS.

The Paris Moniteur contains the following:-Despatches have arrived to government from the governor of the French establishments in Oceania, dated the 23rd of April last. Down to that period no fresh act of hostility had taken place at Tahiti on the part of the native population, a portion of which still continued to reside in the intrenched camps of Punavia and Papenoo. At the Marquesas, a tribe of Noukahiva, irritated at having been fined for the plunder of some cattle, and the only one which had not frankly submitted to our authority, murdered five soldiers of the garrison on the 28th of January. A detachment of troops, sent to avenge their death, pursued and dispersed the culpable tribe, and were assisted in that operation by all the other natives of the island. The principal murderers were arrested; their chief, Pakoko, was sentenced to death, and was executed. The others were transported. Tranquillity had not since been disturbed. The sanatory and material condition of the establishments of Taiohai a.id Vaitahu was more satisfactory.

The *Times'* Paris correspondent says, "With respect to Tahiti, conquered so gloriously, and 'protected' so admirably, I have received an assurance for which, perhaps, you are not unprepared—it will be abcadened."

Spain.—The latest accounts from Madrid state that the city continued tranquil, and no disturbances had taken place in the neighbouring provinces. In the Calle del Carmes, one of the principal streets, several shops were entirely open, others with the doors only half open, and many still remained closed. The proprietors of those that are open have recourse to every means to prevent people from buying their goods.

SWITZERLAND.—The Diet closed on the 22nd. In his parting address the President stated, that the Diet had done all that was possible, under existing circumstances, but that much still remained for another Diet. In the meantime, he recommended harmony and good-will among the State of the Confederation.

Turkey.—Letters from Constantinople to the 10th instant announce a change of great importance in the Turkish ministry. The Seraskier Riza Pacha, who had for five years borne an almost unlimited sway in the cabinet, and to whom the reactionary spirit displayed by that government has been attributed, has been dismissed. On the morning of the 8th, the Grand Vizier went to him in the name of the Sultan, and withdrew all insignia of his authority. He has been replaced by Suleiman Pacha, who was president of the Council of Justice, and whose name is associated with the measures relative to p blic instruction, and the recent convocation of the delegates of the provinces at Constantinople.

"Lord Metcalfe, governor-general of Canada," says a correspondent of the *Britannia*, "is dying by inches; but he is determined to remain as long as he can be of any service. 'As well to die here as elsewhere.' These are his own expressions; and his strength of mind is really astonishing, but his sufferings are deplorable. I speak from my own observation, having recently had a good deal of personal intercourse with him."

A letter from Gibraltar states that 20,000 slave shackles, for men, women, and children, have been fished up from the wreck of the American warsteamer, Missouri, lately burnt at that port.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO GERMANY.

Sunday and Monday passed off at Coburg with ut little worth recording. The Queen and Prince Albert attended divine service with their host and the other illustrious visitors in the church of St Maurice on Sunday, arriving at a quarter to eleven o'clock. The church is not a very imposing structure, being plain in form and whitewashed; but some of the incidents, at least, were novel. With one exception, there are no pews in the church, but the body is fitted with seats, and appropriated exclusively to females, the galleries being occupied by the males. The one ducal pew overlooks the communion table: it is more like a room than a pew, being shut in with windows, which were now, of course, thrown open. On this occasion, the children who assisted at the fete of Gregorius, on Friday, were all assembled in the chancel, in the dresses they wore, the girls wreathed with ivy; and the effect in the warm bright sunlight was very picturesque. The church was crowded with people. The Duke and his guests were received by the clergymen in their robes, and conducted over a carpeted way to their pew. The service then commenced. It began with the chanting of a few verses by the clergymen standing at the communion table, to which there were responses from the choir. Then the congregation generally joined in a hymn; portions of the scripture were read; another hymn and a short prayer; the sermon; a blessing from the communion table, as in a Roman Catholic church; and, finally, a Te Deum, chanted, and accompanied by a military brass band. This Te Deum was a kind of hymn in rhyme, composed by Schicht, and sung by the choir alone. After church time the town assumed quite a bustling appearance, and the remainder of the day was kept as a holiday-or, rather, as a fair. One of the correspondents says, "As I write, I see the young ladies, in white and ivywreathed, flocking into a spacious saloon abutting on the fair-place, where in five minutes they will be whirling about in a giddy waltz. After all, it is not a grim, unlaughing land, this cradle of the stern Martin Luther.'

Tuesday was the anniversary of the birth-day of Prince Albert, and was celebrated "in a style of simplicity and friendly mutuality of enjoyment between court and people that is delightfully characteristic of German manners." It appears to be the custom on such anniversaries as these for the reigning Duke to entertain his subjects in various ways, with dancing, music, and other more substantial festivities. One of these scenes is thus described by the courtly re-

"After the usual breakfast in the open air, the Queen, Prince Albert, the King and Queen of the Belgians, the Grand Duke of Baden, the Duke of Saxe Coburg, and rinces too numerous to mention, came round to another front of the palace, opposite which is an extensive lawn, enclosed in the most exquisite flowers and foliage. Presently there emerged from one of the leafy avenues a gay troop of villagers, all in their best holyday dresses, the men wearing large nosegays in their hats, which also were wrapped round with the most singular looking handkerchiefs in the brightest colours. Each man led a peasant girl, flaunting gaily in the picturesque costume of the country—the neat little jacket of red, green, or blue, the short skirts of black stuff, striped or variegated with the most brilliant colours, and, topping all, the grotesque coiflure which is peculiar to the women about this part of Germany, half cap half turban, with a profusion of long black ribands suspended from a bright gilt ornament let into the top of the cap, which hang down the back or float in the wind. Their faces, brown with exposure to the air, and ruddy with healthy toil, were now lit up joyously to the merry strains of national music which burst forth from a band stationed at one end of the garden, and in a few moments, at a signal from the Duke of Coburg, the whole of this gay party were whirling round the lawn in the gayest possible waltz. It was a pretty and heart-stirring sight, and the people enjoyed it so! Not the people only, but also a long line of queens, kings, dukes, duchesses, and lords and ladies, of whom our own Queen was the centre and the most delighted of them all, if a merry laugh and joyous face are any proofs of true pleasure. Nor were these the only spectators. True to the practice of this country-where nothing is shut in from the public eye, and all seems one large succession of parks and gardens, so impossible is it to detect any boundaries groups of people, either from Coburg or from the neighbouring villages, the highest and the lowest mingled trustfully and friendlike in one mutual enjoyment, were to be seen at different angles of the lawn, not twenty yards from the Queen, or in the garden under the very windows of the palace. The prince and the peasant stood side by side, all heartily participating in the same merry, laughing pastime. After this pretty scene had lasted more than an hour the whole troop filed off again by the way they came, to the music of their own rustic band, and not forgetting, s they threaded their way through the park, to treat their royal visitors to a series of final shouts, or screams, which, to say truth, smacked somewhat of Ojibbeway joy. They adjourned to the neighbouring Gasthaus, to partake of sausages and beer. They were dancing there for hours.

The royal party left Rosenau on Wednesday morning, at three o'clock, and they did not reach Reinhardtsbrunn, a seat belonging to the Duke of Saxe Gotha, till half-past eight o'clock in the evening. The further progress was postponed till Thursday afternoon, partly on account of the fatigue of so long a journey, and partly that her Majesty might enter Gotha by daylight. The road traversed by the royal party was in many respects very interesting. The first place of any size after leaving Coburg. is Rodach, where a very pretty triumphal arch was prepared, and the houses were very tastefully festooned. Crowds of people assembled to see the Queen pass. At a few miles farther on the territory of Saxe Meiningen intersects that of Saxe Coburg, and here, within a short distance of Hildburghausen, on the top of a hill commanding a

TERMOONOONON JET

fine view, the suthorities of Meiningen were drawn up to receive her Majesty on her entrance into the duchy. Hildburghausen, itself, exhibited a scene of great animation. The houses were all festooned, and in the principal part of the town the children were all drawn up by the roadside—the girls dressed in white with ivy wreaths; and these, together with a body of the burgher guard (a peaceful-looking body of soldiers), and an immense crowd of people, greeted the royal party as they passed through.

The royal party left Reinhardtsbrunn between three and four o'clock in the afternoon of Thursday,

for Gotha, where very general preparations had been made to welcome them. If the natural position of this city is not so good as that of Coburg, it has the advantage of being a much larger and more important place. Coburg is situate in the midst of a rich and fertile valley, looking like one large park. Gotha rises from a plain, which has been rendered productive and covered with corn-fields by the labour of an industrious population. Like Coburg, it is a sort of model city; but it looks less like the residence of a court. It is more a seat of manufactures and commercial industry. The population is greater by some 5,000 or 6,000 persons. There are no less than four or five palaces; but here they are n the town, while at Coburg they are situated at different points in the neighbourhood favourable for commanding the superior scenery with which it abounds. Like all other places of the kind in this part of the country, they are not shut in with jealous care from the public. There are to gates, fences, or sentries to exclude them; out all are free to come and go as they will. An open carriage-road, in fact, runs through the most care-'ully preserved parts of the grounds. The prepara-ions made to welcome the Queen and Prince Albert were very general throughout the town. Almost every house was festooned or garlanded, and that in a very tasteful way. Shortly before six o'clock a succession of salutes announced the approach of the royal cortège, and a band, stationed opposite the urch, struck up the National Anthem in very good tyle. In a few minutes the head of the procession -for a procession it was, and a very fine one-was een moving among the living mass that crowded the oad. First came a large body of the municipal colice on horseback. They are a half-military body, nd have a very soldierly appearance. Then came, ilso on horseback, the burgher guard, not quite so soldierlike. Next, a party of the mounted gensdarmes, and after them a band of the postilions in heir gay dresses. A body of some 200 or 300 citizens and gentlemen of the town, excellently nounted, followed, and then the Duke's chasseurs, ill in uniforms of green and gold. After these came the Queen's carriage, containing, besides her Ma-icsty, the King and Queen of the Belgians and Prince Albert. The Duke of Saxe Coburg rode on torseback by the carriage from Reinhardtsbrunn. I'wo other carriages, with the suite, closed the pro-ession. When the Queen's carriage came opposite he tribune, the chief magistrate stepped forward nd delivered a speech, of which the following is a

"Happy in the consciousness of the presence of your lajesty in our city, we lay our humblest and most cartfelt devotions at the feet of the Sovereign of the reat British empire. Happy we are that the kind and atural sympathies of the mother and the wife have ever lost their intensity amidst the splendours of the reatest throne in the world. To those sympathies we re indebted for the incomparable satisfaction we feel on his occasion. Welcome to the home of a beloved Prince f our House. Welcome as his consort, O mightiest and at the same time most amiable of Queens! Littl' re we able to convey to your Majesty our unfeigned eep-felt joy at welcoming such illustrious guests to our appretending town. Still, however far we could have arried the outward showing of our attachment, it never ould have equaled our desire to offer homage and best ove to Victoria Queen of Britain!"

Her Majesty bowed very graciously, and the cortège hen passed on, amidst deafening cheers from the cople, to the Palace of the Duchess of Saxe Coburg, there they were to stay.

There were to be several grand displays here uring the next few days, which promised to be ery characteristic of the manners of the people, and ew, in their way, to the Queen. Both her Majesty and the Prince were in excellent health.

RICHARD OASTLER has made £30,000 on the Leeds tock Exchange, by legitimate business as a shareroker. Once, he saved to a speculator £3,000 or 4,000, which, by the custom of the trade, might ave gone into the broker's pocket. No wonder ichard Oastler prospered. Mr Oastler now conmplates entering parliament "to represent the incrests of humanity on the short time question." he Leeds Intelligencer says:—"There is no foundaton for the statement that Mr Oastler is about to the parliament; and as to the amount of his gains, he above statement exaggerates them very much.

Representation of East Sussex. — In conseuence of the appointment of Mr Daby to the office of aclosure commissioner, that gentleman has signified is intention of withdrawing from the representation f East Sussex. A gentleman, who, it is said, is decidedly opposed to the modern doctrine of free ade," is spoken of as a candidate in the Conservave interest, whilst on the other hand Mr John illiers Shelley, a former unsuccessful candidate, as declared his intention to stand on the Liberal inrest. The writ, it is believed, will be moved for amediately on the re-assembling of parliament.

Alderman Crook, of Liverpool, a member of the education committee," was last week fined 10s. for sing drunk, and assaulting a policeman.

IRELAND.

THE NEW IRISH COLLEGES. - DIFFERENCES AMONGST ROMAN CATHOLIC:.—Every day (says the Times) brings to light some fresh revelation respecting the singular inconsistency, to say the least of it, of the Roman Catholic prelates with regard to the minis-terial education scheme. Instead of being unanimous in their condemnation of the "godless measure," it now appears that the most influential among the right reverend body have yielded to the seductive influence of the "corrupt" minister, and eagerly swallowed the golden bait which the M'Haleites and Mr J. O'Connell, as their mouthpiece in and out of parliament, have solemnly repudiated, as tending "to undermine the faith and morals of the Catholic youth of Ireland." Alas! with all his creditable zeal, the hon. member for Kilkenny has been at fault and will find are long. with all his creditable zeal, the hon. member for Kilkenny has been at fault, and will find, ere long, that he has been fighting the battle, not, as he thought, of the whole bench of bishops, but of a minority composed of a few resolute impracticables, such as "John Tuam," "J. Cantwell," and, it may be, "W. Higgins." In addition to the open defection of Dr Crolly, Dr Ryan, of Limerick, Dr Egan, of Kerry, and Dr Murphy, of Cork, have seceded from the "protesters," and given in their adhesion to the "corrupt" minister; and, as a sop to the former (Dr Ryan, a very amiable man and unobtrusive politician), it is understood that Limerick will be selected as the site for one of the new colleges. be selected as the site for one of the new colleges, to the prejudice of the town of Galway, as well as to the archdiocese of Tuam generally. Nor is Archbishop Crolly's support of the measure likely to be overlooked. The Armagh Guardian says:—
"We are authorised to state that his Grace the Lord Primate has communicated to Lord Heytesbury his Grace's desire that one of the new provincial colleges be founded in Armagh. His Grace has been also pleased to subscribe the munificent sum of \$1,000 towards founding a divinity thair in the £1,000 towards founding a divinity chair in the college." It is pretty clear that, from the combined influence of the two primates, Belfast has but a meagre chance of being the site for the Ulster college, and that Armagh will carry the day. The Dublin correspondent of the Morning Chronicle thus announces the settled establishment of the first of the new provincial colleges:—"The government, I understand, have finally determined upon establishing one of the provincial colleges at Cork. Dr Bullen, the secretary of the local committee at Cork, has arrived in town, and had an intermined at Cork, has arrived in town, and had an interview with Sir Thomas Fremantle, at Dublin castle, this day." It is intimated that Dr Murphy, Roman Catholic bishop of Cork, will hand over his splendid library, containing 130,000 volumes, for the use of the new provincial college in that city.

IRISH MAGISTRATES SUPERSEDED. — The Dublin Evening Post announces that a supersedeas has been issued from the Hanaper office to each of the following magistrates:—Valentine O'Connor Blake, Esq., for county of Galway; James D. Rose Clelland, Esq. (at his own request), for county of Down; William Keown, Esq. (at his own request), for county of Down; H. B. Wilson Siater, Esq. (at his own request), for county of Meath. The government have as yet made no move regarding the magistrates who attended at the Orange demonstrations in Enniskillen and Lisburn. The Ulster Orange journals continue to defy the government, and to taunt them with cowardice in refraining from dismissing the offending magistrates.

DISMISSAL OF AN ORANGE DEPUTY-LIEUTENANT.—
Mr Archdall, father of the county member for Fermanagh, has been dismissed from the deputy-lieutenancy of that county. Another deputy-lieutenant, Mr James Lendrum, attended at the Enniskillen Orange meeting; but the order for his dismissal has been suspended, owing to a representation from Lord Erne, the lieutenant of Fermanagh, that he had attended merely to preserve the peace.

REVIVAL OF THE ORANGE CONFEDERACY.—PRIVATE MEETING OF THE LEADERS.—The promised meeting of the Orange leaders was held in the Town-hall of Enniskillen on Wednesday last. In accordance with the Orange system, the meeting was strictly private. But the Orange journals announce that the meeting came to the determination of reviving this society. Lord Enniskillen, Sir Arthur Brooke, and several other deputy-lieutenants and magistrates, were in attendance. Thus the Orange leaders have thrown down the gauntlet, and placed themselves in open defiance against the government.

OPERATION OF THE SCOTCH POOR-LAW.—BLUNDERS OF THE LEGISLATURE.—There is a curious clerical error in the Scotch Poor-law Amendment act, passed last session. The first meeting of the board was fixed for Wednesday last week, the 20th, "or ten days thereafter," but the month designated by the words of the act is "August next." Now, the measure only received the royal assent on the 4th of the present August, so that, by the strict interpretation of the law, the board cannot act for a year. It this had been a quiet way of shelving an objectionable measure, which its authors, after making so much of, would no doubt have been ashamed openly to withdraw, we should have had little to say regarding it. But we doubt if it is that. It is said that the board is to act notwithstanding the blunder, and apply next year for a bill of indemnity.

Representation of Stroud,—It is rumoured that it is the intention of W. H. Stanton, Esq., to retire from the representation of Stroud, and that George Paul, Esq., will be nominated to fill the vacancy. It is also said, that the representation of Tewkesbury is to be contested by a Liberal candidate on the first vacancy.—Worcester Journal.

SCOTLAND.

RIOTS AT DUNFERMLINE.—There has been serious rioting among the Dunfermline weavers, in consequence of an intended reduction of wages. The men left their work, and on the night of Wednesday week a mob of three thousand paraded the streets, headed by one in disguise, beating a drum. The provest and civic officers endeavoured to seize the drummer and disperse the crowd; but in the struggle the provost was knocked down by a blow on the head with a stick. The mob then broke the windows in the house and warehouse of Mr Thomas Alexander, one of a weaving firm which first proposed the reduction of wages. Afterwards the rioters proceeded to the country-house of Mr James Alexander, at Balmule, smashed all the windows, forced an entrance, and broke down the doors in their search of Mr Alexander, who fortunately was not there. In the kitchen they set fire to a quantity of clothes, and chairs; but as the room was arched the fire did not extend. The crowd at last dispersed on the approach of a number of farmers and others, whom they believed to be constables. Another account says that Mr Alexander was in the house, and that on the arrival of the rioters, who apparently sought his life, he hid himself on the roof. Mrs Alexander and her five children fled from the house in their night-clothes; and it is said that the lady was roughly used in departing. Soldiers have been obtained from Edinburgh; and the magistrates have resolved to memorialise government to make the town a permanent military station. Many persons have been arrested. A correspondent of the Times says, that an inspection of the kitchen showed that "every particle of wood in it had been deliberately and separately set fire to, including the least bar or stick. A salt-box placed in a niche in the wall, is reduced to a box of charcoal. An old clock, of very hard wood, is charred from top to bottom, the dial-plate and hours being blistered with the flames. The kitchen, however, is a chamber of solid stone, though the painting had concealed this from the incendiaries; and to this circumstance it is owing, that the house of Balmule is not now a heap of ashes, mingled, it might have been, with the remains of the unfortunate inmates. To prevent even the possibility of deliverance, the rioters tore down the two water-casks at the back of the house from the stones on which they were placed, and rolled them away into the shrubbery, breaking the hoops and the leaden pipes." The same writer, in his ex-citement, exclaims, "It is impossible to come to any other conclusion, than that there is in the town of Dunfermline a regular band of conspirators, organised and disciplined with watch-words and signals, bound together under obligations of secresy, and with hearts to conceive and heads to execute any crimes, however atrocious." In reply to this the Glasgow Post says:—"We have already stated, and we repeat, that there is no country population, equally dense, and manufacturing in Scotland, where so little crime exists, and where the people really deserve that high commendation for good conduct, which the Duke of Wellington lately passed on Scotland as a distinguishing characteristic of its popula-tion, above the population of every other country in the world. It will be well if our national rulers disregard these suggestions about increased coercion which we condemn, and that they avoid the means likely to alter the grounds for this commendation."

SUICIDE INDUCED BY EXCESSIVE STUDY.—An inquest was held on Monday at the King's Head, Canterbury street, York road, before Mr Carter, on the body of Mr William Alfred Barker, aged 23, late editor of a Nottingham newspaper. Mr W. A. Barker, also the editor of a previously approach as a supplied to the editor of a previously supplied to the editor of a supplied to the edito ker, also the editor of a provincial newspaper, said that the deceased was his son, and about three weeks ago came to his (witness's) residence in Howley street, York road, to proceed from thence to Southampton for the benefit of his health. He returned in three or four days completely altered. His memory was entirely gone, and he was unable to exercise his mental faculties. On Saturday last, witness intended to obtain a certificate as to the state of his mind, in order to place him under restraint, and went out telling the deceased to follow him, and meet him on Waterloo bridge, but after waiting a considerable time he became alarmed at his long absence, and returned. He then searched all the rooms in the house for him, and afterwards descended to the coal cellar, where he found him suspended by the neck by means of a rope fastened to the iron grating, and his hands tied tightly behind him. Witness immediately cut him down and sent for surgical assistance, but if deceased was not already dead, he died in a few seconds. Witness believed the deranged state of his mind to have been occasioned by illness brought on by excessive study. About fifteen months ago, when in London, he used to devote so much of his time to study, that he deprived himself of necessary food and repose. He had made a previous attempt upon his life. Mr J. E. Stahlsmidts, the editor of a weekly journal, having corroborated the previous evidence relative to the state of mind of the deceased, the jury re-turned a verdict "that the deceased committed suicide whilst in an unsound state of mind."

DR WOLFF.—A correspondent informs us that the Rev. Dr Joseph Wolff has taken up his residence at Malines, and has accepted the chaplaincy of the English Protestant chapel there, where he will perform divine service every Sunday.—Brussels Gazette.

Amongst the Advertisements in the Times we read that "two sisters want washing!" and that a "spinster, particularly fond of children, wished for two or three, or any other employment!"

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE BIRMINGHAM AND

A most terrific accident occurred on Saturday evening, about ten o'clock, on the Birmingham and Gloucester railway, near the Defford station, which is situate within thirty-three miles of Birmingham and thirty of Gloucester, by which Joseph Ward, a fireman, lost his life, several persons were injured and scalded, two carriages burnt, and two engines very nearly destroyed. At a road station, called Defford, near Pershore, situate in a deep cutting Defford, near Pershore, situate in a deep cutting about twenty miles on the up-line from Gloucester, a goods truck was placed just across the up-line at the "points," about fifty yards beyond the station, ready to be shackled to a down train (third class), leaving Birmingham at half-past seven p.m. The stopping or red light signal was turned to stop a lunguage train that was a proceed to spring about the luggage train that was expected to arrive about the same time (the trains generally waiting here). When the luggage train drove up, the engine-driver, disregarding the signal, went on right ahead, and, not even slackening his speed, passed the station at about thirty miles an hour, and, running against the truck, turned it over on to the down rails; the shock causing the engine to spring off the rails across both sets of rails, thrusting the tender up the bank of the cutting. At the same moment the third-class down train arriving at the spot, drove over the luggage-train, engine, and truck, dragged a passenger carriage on the top of the engine, which it set on fire, and smashed to pieces the next carriage. The passengers, mostly of the poorer class, were thrown about in all directions; one, a man of the name of Williams, a carpenter, going home to his wife and family at Cheltenham, was so much cut, bruised, and scalded, that he did not live more than a few hours. Six or seven others were severely cut and scalded, and all in the train very much shaken. A reporter in a morning paper of Tuesday says:—" All doubt is removed as to the cause of the fearful accident which occurred on this line on Saturday night. It was a truck standing in the way of the luggage train on its way to Birmingham, just as was stated, but with some degree of uncertainty, in my communication of yesterday. The cause of the collision must have arisen from one or other of the following mistakes:—either the sig-nals were imperfectly given at the Defford station, to indicate that an obstruction had to be guarded against, or that no signal was given at all; or that the engine driver fell a sacrifice to his own reckless. ness in pushing on in spite of the warning.

A railway porter met with an accident at the Brighton station on Sunday week, which it is feared will prove fatal. An engine was attached by a rope to an empty train, which was to be moved out of the way, and the man seated himself on the buffers of a carriage, to remove the rope when necessary. In the process he either lost his hold or was dragged by the rope on to the rail, and the carriages passed over

A man was killed on the Newcastle and North Shields railway, on Tuesday. He was walking on the line at night, when a train ran over him, killing him instantaneously. He was not employed on the railway, and was trespassing.

The York mail train, which should have reached London at five o'clock on Wednesday morning, did not arrive till one in the afternoon, it having got off the line near Rugby. No one was injured.

On Thursday last, as the morning train from Maryport to Carlisle was passing along the portion of the railway, about five miles west of Wigton, owing to one of the switches being wrong, it was thrown completely off the line, but, we are happy to add, with-out occasioning any injury to any of the passengers. A delay in the arrival of the train of about an hour was the consequence .- Car.isle Journal.

A labourer employed on the Cambridge and Ely railway has been killed by the exhibition of that carelessness so common with his class. He was returning from his work in a truck, which was ceeding at the rate of twenty miles an hour, and, in heedlessly putting on his coat, he overbalanced him-self, and fell under the train.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Monday night, a serious accident happened to the mail-train which leaves Scarborough for York and joins the North Midland. A train which went before it had been overturned, and the engine and tender lay across the line. No signal was given by any of the railway guards, and the consequence was that the up train came in colli-sion with the engine that had been upset. The engine-driver fell under the wheels, which went over him, and severed both his thighs; and another man had also been much injured by being pressed between two carriages. The line being a single one, the train was backed towards Scarborough, and detained for four hours, while the impediments were being removed from the line. It then proceeded at a tremendous rate, some of the passengers say at seventy miles an hour; and, by the time it reached the Masborough station, had regained three hours of its lost time. - She flield Iris.

A RAILWAY TRAIN ON FIRE .-- An alarming fire broke out yesterday morning in the seven o'clock train from Glasgow, on the Edinburgh and Glasgow line. When the train had arrived about a mile from the Castlecary station, dense smoke was observed to rise from a cattle box, filled with household furniture, which, together with a luggage van, was hooked on betwixt the engine and the open carriages containing passengers. It at once became evident that embers from the grating of the engine had caught upon the furniture, which was only covered

by a sheet of coarse tarpaulin. One of the passengers informs us, that so defective was the grating that he observed large pieces of red cinders blowing out upon the cattle box. The passengers in the open carriages became alarmed, and the engineer was loudly hailed from all parts of the train. The guard raised his flag, and the passengers their hats and umbrellas; but whether these signs were imperceptible to the engineer, on account of the dense volumes of smoke which were now rising from the burning van, or whether he imagined that the best course to adopt was to make all haste to arrive at Castlecary, where plenty of water could be got to extinguish the flames, it is certain, at least, that the train was not stopped until it arrived at that station. The fire soon reached a second van, in which the passengers' luggage was stowed, and a burning fragment of the cattle-box was blown into one of the open carriages, to the great alarm and danger of the passengers in it. One of the passengers, though not in the carriage nearest the fire, leaped out, and was very much bruised about the face. Luckily, the distance to Castlecary was very short, as the train arrived at that station before the fire had fully reached the passengers. It was found, however, that the first van was completely destroyed, together with the furniture it contained, to the amount, it is said, of £150 or £200.—Edinburgh Witness.

CHARGES AGAINST THE GOVERNOR OF THE ANDOVER Union.—An inquiry has been instituted by the Poorlaw Commissioners into the conduct of Mr and Mrs Macdougal, the master and matron of Andover union workhouse. The charges are very numerous, and are mostly levelled against Mr Macdougal. They are chiefly, that the diet ordered by the medical officer was withheld from Sarah Barrett, a sick woman -that the master had been guilty of peculation, in appropriating to his own use money and provisions supplied for the Union—that he had been ntoxicated-and that he had been guilty of grossly improper conduct towards the female inmates in the house. The inquiry was conducted by Mr Parker, assistant-commissioner. It began on Monday week and, so far from having yet closed, is expected to last for some days longer. The evidence was very voluminous, consisting, in great part, of repetitions. It has not been of much interest; and, relating as it does to persons of vitiated habits, it is most repulsive in its nature. The inquiry is not yet closed. A by-charge arose against Mr Richards, the curate of the parish, who had visited the woman Barrett, and was accused of having been brought in to frighten her from making complaints. He was examined, and was troubled with excessive vagueness and shortness of memory as to what he said; but he admitted that he had discoursed with her on the deadly sins, "adultery and other sins, of which we are all (!) guilty;" and that he had spoken about lying and falsehoods, to such purpose as to make her cry; on which she said, that if she had had the nourishment that was ordered for her, she should not have been so ill as she was then. Being pressed, Mr Richards said that the woman must have said so at his second visit, because then Mrs Macdougal was not present.

PRESENTATION OF NEW COLOURS TO THE 34TH REGIMENT.-On Tuesday last, the 34th regiment, stationed at Athlone, was presented with new colours. About 2,000 persons were present on the occasion. The Rev. H. Murray, incumbent of St Peter's, Athlone, in the course of a long address to the troops, spoke as follows :-

You may be called to occupy a conspicuous position in days to come. The upright bearing and urbane man-ners of the 34th regiment have made the most favourable impressions in places where you have been stationed. You have with you the best wishes of those who have had the pleasure of knowing you. In whatever post of danger you may be placed you have, in common with the whole army, the gratitude and sympathy of your country. When the British soldier is named, a chord is struck which finds an echo in every generous bosom. You may be called upon to plant your standard in foreign lands, and in the cause of your Sovereign and your country you may be summoned to the strife. It may then be some consolation to you to reflect, that the grateful hearts of your countrymen at home will be drawn forth in fervent aspirations, that your heads may be covered in the day of battle, that your arms may be crowned with success, and long afterwards, when you have ceased your labours and entered into your repose, you may receive from the "Captain c" your salvation a crown of glory which fadeth not away." Let us pray:

O Lord, may the dew of thy heavenly blessing

descend upon the work in which we are now engaged. Endow us with thy heavenly grace, and may we all be good soldiers of Jesus Christ, fighting against the corrupt examples of the world, the evils of our own hearts. rupt examples of the world, the evils of our own hearts, and the temptations of our ghostly enemy. Enable thy servants here present to put on the whole armour of God. Help them to grasp the sword of the Spirit. May the word be honoured by them. May its precepts be their guide in every perplexity, its promises their comfort in the hour of sorrow. O Lord of all power and might, nerve their hearts with courage, and cover their heads in the day of battle. May these banners, which we now bless and consecrate in thy name, be preserved with honour.

A THIEF HIS OWN EXECUTIONER. -- Near to Paris, a week or two ago, a boy stole some lumps of quicklime, and hid them under his blouse. On his way home he met a comrade leading some horses to drink, and got leave to have a ride. The pilferer's horse lost its footing in the water. He swam to and fro, screaming for aid; for the lime, excited to action, was burning his body; but the spectators, ignorant of this fact, were under the impression that he was feigning alarm. He was so much injured, however, that he died shortly after he had scrambled

DANGEROUS EXCESS OF RAILWAY SPECULATION.

In a very useful paper, on Saturday morning, th Times raises a note of warning against the dangerou excess of the speculation in railway affairs; supply ing some striking facts, which show that the rea excess is even greater than it appears, more beyond the control of the discreetest among the speculators and more menacing in its consequences.

"We have carefully investigated the amount o capital embarked in railways, the number of shares in the market, and the value of the premiums upon them. It appears that forty-four companies have been formed during the last twelve months; of which the total capital engaged is £35,510,000, the number of the shares is 1,086,650, and the total value of the premiums on those shares as quoted is

"We find, further, that there are fifty-eight companies, of which, although neither the number of shares, nor their nominal amount, nor the amount paid up is stated, yet the premiums of such as are quoted (and they are not many) give an average premium of £6 per share; but, adopting as the basis of calculation the facts which appear as to the forty-four companies of which the details are before us, we may assume that the capital embarked in these fifty-eight companies is £46,490,000, the number of shares, 1,413,000, and the value of premiums is £4,641,000. We know further, from the General Share list, that the rise in the price of shares in the twenty-seven companies which have existed more than a year, amounts on the whole to £13,491,000; the number of shares in such companies exceeding 9,100,000; the total result, then, is, that the number of railway shares which are the subject of speculation, is as follows:—

In 27 old companies In 44 companies established within twelve months In 58 new companies 1,413,000

Making a total of shares of 11,599,650

The rise of price or premium on which amounts to £15,990,000. The capital required for the 102 companies in the second and third classes alone amounts to not less than £82,000,000; but in addition to this, which has reference only to railways in the United Kingdom, we are aware of the names of not less 20 foreign railways, of which shares to the amount of £10,100,000 are in the London market alone. On account of these latter, remittances have already been made to the continent to an amount of £3,000,000; and it is impossible to estimate the probable remittances in twelve months to come at less than £10,000,000 of money. It is difficult, indeed, to assign limits to the extent to which demands may be made here with reference to foreign railways; for as the laws of Belgium prohibit the sale of any share in a railway until the works are completed and the operations on the railroad commenced, there is a manifest inducement to the speculator in that country to extend, by every possible means, transactions in this country which in his own are effectually prevented."

The printed list returned to the House of Commons, of persons holding shares in the several railways submitted to parliament, to an amount exceeding £2,000, which includes women, and subordinates in official situations, as subscribers for such enormous sums as £50,000 to £600,000, shows how few are ossessed of the means to realise their engagements. The list of subscribers under £2,000 would very likely prove to be equally fictitious; and speculations in foreign railways stand in the same category. "From these facts two circumstances are evident first, that the demand for payments on shares of foreign railways must create, at an early period, a pressure on the money market of this country; and secondly, that, independently of such a drain for foreign remittance, the sums required for the fulfilment of domestic engagements exceed the surplus capital properly applicable to such purposes, and can only be supplied, if supplied at all, by an extensive sale of other securities.

Moreover, in the temporary absence of restriction occasioned by the postponement of the bill for regulating joint-stock banks in Scotland, advantage has been taken "to establish in that country joint-stock banks, on dangerous principles, the profits of which are mainly to depend upon advances to be made upon the security of railway shares."

How far these facts differ from those recorded in the history of the South Sea bubble of 1720, excepting in the absence of encouragement from the government, the reader may judge. Those even who deem themselves moderate in their speculations may be dragged into the vortex by the recklessness of others, who, without capital, exist on the probability of an advance in prices, and in their efforts to pro-mote that advance are hastening the explosion. If evidence of such results, taken from later times, be tequired, we might safely refer to the periods of 1825-6 and 1835-6. At both periods inordinate speculations, by means of commercial companies in the one case, and by investments in foreign securities in the other, led to disasters from which the country did not recover for some years afterwards.

From such grievous disasters we believe that there is yet time to escape, if those who hold high stations in the commercial world will only decidedly discountenance this speculative gambling by not accepting as security fictitious railway stock, and by withholding their countenance as well as their credit from those who are engaged in such hazardous transactions.

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

The following is an extract of a letter from an officer of the Erebus, begun on the 1st of July, lat. 68 N., and finished at Whale Fish Islands, 10th of July, 1845 :-

The fair wind which blew us from our friends the steamers did not last long, and we had one continued succession of westerly and north-westerly winds (relieved now and then by a fair wind) till the 21st of June, when we found ourselves 134 miles due east of Cape Farewell. Here we had a calm, with a most tremendous heavy swell, in which we did roll.

During our journey thus far, we went within sixty or seventy miles of Iceland, but it was too cloudy to see Mount Hecla. We did not go within seventy miles of Cape Farewell, but rounded it with a gale right aft, which followed in course with a heavy sea. We kept which followed in course with a heavy sea. We kept close reefed topsails, and reefed foresail, and made the old craft go eight knots through it. The only difficulty we had was to get our gallant chief, Sir John Franklin, to shorten sail when it was wanted. He is full of life and energy, and of all men the most fitted for the command of an enterprise requiring sound sense and great perseverance; and he is full of kindness and benevolence withal.

On the 22nd we were north of Farewell. The thermometer had scarcely ever varied three degrees for three weeks, being about 43.

On the 25th we saw our first iceberg in shore, and the beautiful sharp, craggy, snowy coast of Greenland in sight, an immense distance off. Since then we have had delightful smooth seas; sometimes a calm, some-times a foul wind. For the last few days we have been nearer the land, and yesterday we were catching cod near the most glorious assemblage of ice, rock, snow, and clouds, being about thirty miles from the coast about Lichtenfels. To day we have had a splendid breeze Lichtenfels. To day we have had a splendid breeze right aft, with a strong current in our favour. A most splendid semicircle of icebergs appear ahead and under the land—we counted 65 from the crow's nest; I have just been on deck looking at one above 200 feet high, which came down with a crash and raised a mist like an avalanche. It is now twelve o'clock, though the sun is up, so I shall go to bed and finish this to-morrow, though

ti is pity to sleep on such a fine, clear, sun-shining night,
Disco, July 2.—The scenery of Disco is grand in the
extreme, and the beautiful icebergs in bold relief against the dark, almost black-looking coast, presents a curious appearance. We have the most heavenly weather here, clear, calm, with a hot sun, and icebergs glistening in all directions. I counted 280 icebergs from the top of a hill the other night, big musquitoes biting our party all

July 10 .- We shall sail for the Lancaster sound on the 12th, with three years' provisions. You have no conception how happy and comfortable we are; in fact, there is incessant mirth from morning to night. We hear that this is supposed to be a remarkably clear season, but we have no authentic information.

ELECTRICAL RAILWAY TRAIN INDICATOR .- At a recent meeting of the Academy of Sciences in Paris, M. Dujardin, the inventor of an electrical telegraph, submitted a plan for rendering this invention valuable as a means of indicating the precise position of a railway train upon different parts of the line. He proposes that as a locomotive passes by certain places it shall touch a spring in connection with the wire, and thus communicate with the index of the station by certain signs previously agreed upon .-

THE "RAILWAY KING" OF FRANCE. - The railway king in France, the French Hudson, is an oddlooking but keen-observing individual, of the name of M'Kenzie. He is a great favourite of Louis Philippe, at whose numerous and promiscuously-attended soirées M'Kenzie cuts a droll and conspicuous figure. If not a native of Liverpool, he was, at no distant date, a "navie" there, working—and no shame to him—in high-lows, ankle-deep at the docks, in mud and clay. This gentleman, though entirely uneducated, and of brusque manners, is remarkable for his practical knowledge of engineering, and it is proved by the flattering fact that M'Kenzie is consulted by the government authorities of France, touching the practica' ility of the various railway lines, either in progress or contemplated; and this in preference to the engineers of Paris, who have long been celebrated for their knowledge of the science or art, for it partakes of both. M'Kenzie has a partner, named Barry, once-he may be so still-a gentleman connected with the Manchester newspaper press. These facts are highly honourable to all parties. M'Kenzie's oddity of manner and appearance presents a curious contrast to that of the Parisians; malgré he carries all before him, whether on les Champs Elysées. where the railway shareholders, jobbers, &c., " most congregate," or in the gilded salons of the Tuilleries.

—Liverpool Chronicle.—[The Mr M Kenzie named above was a considerable contractor for public works in this country for many years. He was the contractor for the Junction Dock at Hull, and other works there. Mr J. D. Barry, who is stated to be his partner, was, subsequently to his connexion with the Manchester press, editor of the Chester Chronicle.] - Manchester Guardian.

THREE CHILDREN AT A BIRTH .- On Monday the wife of a labourer, named Herridge, in the employment of Mr Piper, a farmer at Week, near Winchester, was confined with three daughters, who, with the mother, are doing well.

SOMEWHAT NOVEL (IF TRUE) .- It is currently rumoured at Malta, that a gallant officer of that dis-tinguished corps, the 42nd royal Highlanders, is about retiring from the pomp and vanity of a military life, and seeking retirement and seclusion in the cloister under the unassuming garb of a Theresian or barefooted Carmelite. - Mal'a Times.

A Boxus.-A prospectus of a new cemetery in London holds out to shareholders, as a bonus, graves for themselves!

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

THE REPORTS OF THE HARVEST from various parts of the country are so vague and contradictory that they neutralise each other, and show how little dependence can be placed on the particulars in any case. On the whole, however, the improvement in the general tone of the statements is nearly as decided as that in the weather; although loud complaint is still made, that the dryness and heat are not unbroken and intense enough to do what is wanted to the crops. In Scotland they still complain of wet. In Ireland they talk in a more melancholy style than they have yet done about the injury inflicted upon the growing ears by the past bad weather. In the north of England they speak rather less despondingly, and in the south promise an average crop. The process of reaping goes on without interruption, and it is to be hoped that the season has done its worst to the grain. The accounts of the harvest on the continent continue to be unfavourable; but there has not yet been much time to hear of the effect from any recent change in the weather.

The weather has, since our last, been highly auspicious for bringing the grain crops to maturity in the backward distric s, and for securing the corn where already ripe. Bright sunshine, with drying breezes, were precisely what was wanted after so great a quantity of rain; and these have been experienced in all parts of the kingdom throughout the week. Should September prove equally favourable, the wheat harvest would terminate much more satisfactorily than appeared at one time likely; still, we much question whether any weather, however propitious, can now make good the ill effects of the wet, cold summer. The most prevalent complaint, and that from which the greatest deficiency in the produce is feared, has all along been the blanks caused in the ear by blight. The reports of the mischief done thereby may have been exaggerated, but from their almost universal character it can scarcely be supposed that the injury complained of was wholly without foundation; indeed, from personal observa-tion we are satisfied that, from the cold and wet during the time of blossoming, the ear set imperfeetly. This defect it is plainly impossible to remedy; and, though we may hope that the quality will be far better than it could have been if the rain had continued longer, we cannot, under all circumstances, divest ourselves of the impression that the yield per acre will be found considerably short of an average. We sincerely trust we may be wrong in this conclusion, and shall be happy to hear from such of our agricultural friends as have put the matter to the test, by thrashing a portion of their crops, the opinions they entertain on the subject. Whilst the prospects in regard to the result of the wheat harvest have undergone so decided an improvement, the accounts of the injury sustained by the potato crop have greatly increased. It is now certain that, in many of the southern and western counties, the disease is extending; and should it unfortunately spread to the east and south, the consequences would be very serious .- Mark Lane Express.

RAILWAY WITHOUT STEAM OR FIRE. - The proposed railway from Callao to Lima, in Peru, will neither require the agency of steam, nor the aid of fire. The ground has a gradual and unbroken rise the whole way. Above Lima flows the river Rimac, which passes through a part of the city in its way to the sea near Callao. This river, though not navigable, affords at all seasons of the year a hundred times the water power necessary to work any traffic that can possibly come upon the rail. The saving of the usual expense of fuel is thus effected; and the cost of the steam-engines, and, what is no small item in railway expenditure, the charges for their after management, are entirely avoided .- Globe.

A very tempting offer has been made to the medical profession. A "nervous invalid" is advertising for a "medical gentleman," of "good education" and " cheerful manners," to eat and ride with him, to walk and talk with him, and to shave and dress him! Terms, fifty pounds a year.

A batch of one-pound notes, amounting to £632, was paid into the Bank on Friday week, by the trustees to the will of James Satcherley, an old man (a beggar), who died in a cellar at Shadwell some weeks back. After his decease the notes and other monies were found concealed, together with a species of will, in a cupboard. The notes must have been hoarded many years.

FRENCH SLAVE TRADE IN ALGERIA .- "Medea, August 8 .- A caravan of black slaves, all female save one, and to the number of sixty-eight, have been just brought here by the Beni Mzabs. They encamped at two musket-shots' distance of the town, and opened their market. There were plenty of purchasers, nor did the young damsels who were to be sold appear to be sad or sorry. After making a purchase, the buyer examined the slave previous to payment, felt the limbs to see if they were sound, agitated something before the eyes to see was the sight perfect, and looked into the mouth for the age. It was exactly as if a cow or a horse was purchased. The price, which was but 120 or 130 francs up the country, here reached 500 or 600 francs." a specimen, taken from the Courrier d'Afrique, of the French civilisation of Africa. The female slaves fetched so high a price at Medea, no doubt, because it is a French garrison town.

A BRIDGE WITHOUT ITS PIER IN ENGLAND. - The report that Westminster bridge is to be pulled down rests, we regret to say, upon the slightest founda tion. Many people declare that the bridge is no better than the report .- Punch.

CLERICAL KINDNESS. - At Marylebone Police office, on Thursday, Mary Perks, a poor widow with a family of four children, some of them laid up with the small-pox, appeared to a summons taken out at the instance of the committee of the United National School attached to Mr Dodsworth's church, Albany street, to show cause why she detained a suit of clothes, worn by one of her children whilst a scholar in the school. Mr M Donald appeared on the part of the committee, and said the present proceeding was adopted by the committee for the purpose of re-covering a suit of clothes which was given to the children belonging to the United National School, for Sunday wear. Mr Dodsworth, in answer to the woman's application for a gift of the clothes on acwoman's application for a gift of the clothes on account of her poverty, had written to her "that no application could be listened to until the clothes were returned," and, the second, "that severe measures would be adopted, and a summons taken out, the clothes." to compel her to make restitution of the clothes. She had given up the jacket, waistcoat, cap, and bag for holding the clothes, but now retained the trousers. Mrs Perks said, that Mr New, one of the curates, called on her on Wednesday night, and said she must bring the clothes in. She told him she had nothing to put on her boy, and what was she to do? He replied, that she must strip him, and put him to bed.

Mr Rawlinson said the law of the case was this :-That if the parties detained the things without just cause, then the magistrate had the power of ordering them to be given up. In the present case, he thought the fact of the child being naked was a just cause for detaining them.

Mr M'Donald .- The committee believe that to be

Mr Rawlinson .- Have you ever been to visit the case,

to know whether it is true or false?

Mr M'Donald.—I have been, but did not see Mrs

Mr Rawlinson .- I say there is a just cause, and I can't think of being so inhuman as to strip a child naked. What is the value of the article detained?

Mr M'Donald.—I should say about 5s.

Mr Rawlinson.—I am sure the clergy would never

wish me to do what I should call an inhuman act, and I sha!l dismiss the summons, as I believe a just cause has been shown for detaining the things.

NEW LOCOMOTIVE AGENCY .- A letter from Philadelphia, published in the Memorial ae Rouen, has the following :- "William Evans has resolved a problem which must overturn our present system of railway and steamboat propulsion. By means of enormous compression he has succeeded in liquifying atmospheric air, and then a few drops only of some chemical composition poured into it suffice to make it resume its original volume, with an elastic force quite prodigious. An experiment on a large scale has just been made. A train of twenty loaded waggons was transmitted a distance of twenty miles in less than an hour and a quarter, the whole motive power being the liquid air enclosed in a vessel of two gallons and a half measure, into which fell, drop by drop, and from minute to minute, the chemical composition in question. The inventor declares that an ordinary packet boat may make the passage from Philadelphia to Havre in eight days, carrying a ton of his liquid air. A steam engine of six-horse power will produce that quantity in eight hours.

PRODICIOUS FOSSIL ANIMAL.—The Mobile Daily Advertiser, of May 23rd, announces the discovery, by Dr Koch, of another prodigious fossil animal, in the yellow limestone formation of the county of Washington, and state of Alabama. In consequence of the trick he played to increase the stature of the Missourium (now so greatly reduced in size in the British Museum, whither it was taken, with its fraudulent additions, from the Egyptian Hall a few years ago), we are not inclined to pin our faith to this new discovery, to which the finder has given the euphonious name of Zeulodon Sillimanii. He describes the skeleton as that of the king of reptiles, in length 104 feet; the solid parts of the vertebræ from 14 to 18 inches long, and 8 to 12 in diameter; with 40 fore-teeth (incisors), 10 dog-teeth, or tusks, and 8 grinders, fitting into each other when the jaws are closed, and proving the animal to be carnivorous. The eyes large and prominent, limbs like oars, or fins, but small in proportion to the size of the body. The Doctor is putting the parts together, and no doubt it will be a formidable monster.—Literary Gazette.

MARVELOUS EFFECTS OF GUANO AND ELECTRICITY. A Yankee lad, whose father was a farmer, went into a barn to play, a short time ago, and being detained a prisoner by a thunder storm, he fell asleep upon a bag of guano. The old gentleman, when the storm was over, went into the farm yard to look after his son, and met a giant eight feet high, coming out of the barn. "Hollo! who are you?" coming out of the barn. "Hollo! who are you?" he cried; "what are you doing here?" "Why, father," squeaked the Goliath, "it's me; don't you know Tommy?" "You!" the astonished parent exclaimed; "why, Tom, how on earth did you get stretched out so long in so short a time?" "Why, father," replied the boy, looking down upon the gaping old man, "I slept upon them bags of guano are you put in the barn, and that and the lightening as you put in the barn, and that and the lightning together has done the business."

HIS HOLINESS AT THE THEATRE. - In chorography, Cerito has long been at the head of realists, and has made every amateur in Europe yield his meed of praise, not excepting his Holiness the Pope, who, last year, viewed her feats through a hole in the ceiling of the Roman theatre. - Morning Post.

CROMER, a small watering-place in Suffolk, is threatened with destruction by the inroads of the sea. It stands on a cliff, portions of which have given way at intervals; and a mass fell last week. In 1826 twelve acres crumbled down at once.

Bostseript.

Wednesday, September 3rd. SOUTHWARK ELECTION.

Our readers will have to exercise their patience another week before the issue of the contest in Southwark can be made known. In the meantime it is satisfactory to know, that Mr Miall's prospects have been steadily improving, and his committee continue quite sanguine as to the results of the poll. We understand that the High Bailiff will most likely receive and proclaim the writ in the course of to day, in which case, the nomination is likely to take place on Monday, and the polling on Tuesday. This arrangement would enable us to publish the regult in our next impression. Should the proceedings, however, be delayed until Wednesday or Thursday, we shall, in all probability, publish a second edition, due notice of which will be given in the daily papers. Several influential members of the Wesleyan community have sent in their adherence to Mr Miall, and it is hoped that their example will be generally followed by that body. The Marning Chronicle, with an assumed ignorance of the real grounds of opposition to Sir W. Molesworth, continues to taunt Mr Miall with the hopeless state of his prospects, and alleges that "it is simply a Tory movement; for if it accomplishes anything, it will be the return of a Tory candidate." Our readers will judge for themselves whether the glorious stand which has been made for non-endowment principles would be dearly purchased, even by this improbable result. We have before us some choice specimens of scurrility from the Sunday organs of the philosophical radical school, but they are not worth present attention.

To-night's meeting of Mr Miall's supporters will be held at the Beehive Tavern, Warner street, Dover road, at eight o'clock, previously to which Mr Miall will attend the district committee meetings in Horsleydown and Bermondsey. Each of the three parties is sanguine of success. The struggle will how he short, but severe. The first two hours' polling will probably decide the election, as numbers of the electors withhold their promises from either The immense extent of the borough has necessarily entailed upon the supporters of Mr Miall a heavy expenditure. If no other evidence were apparent, the universal interest excited by the elec-tion, and the general support which the committee is receiving from all parts of the country, would fully justify them in the course they have adopted.

(From the Times.)

A meeting of the electors and inhabitants of Southwark, in behalf of Mr Miall, was convened last night at the Marquis of Granby tavern, Union street, and above 200 persons assembled; the room could hold

Mr Joseph Newsom was called to the chair. Mr A. PELLATT defended himself from the charge of having imputed it to Sir W. Molesworth as a fault that he was educated at a university; he had merely alluded to the fact as likely to make him favourable to the claims of those bodies. Nor did he ever denounce Dissenters, who might think fit to support him; it was quite a mistake. He ought to mention one good point with respect to Sir William Molesworth. A Dissenting minister had called apon him (Mr Pellatt) that morning for a subscription to his chapel, and had mentioned, quite incidentally, that Sir W. Molesworth, having been solicited on behalf of the same object, had seen the ground on which to erect a chapel. This showed, at least, that he was no bigot, and it was a complient that ought to be paid to him, albeit by a political opponent [cheers].

Mr MIALL then came forward and addressed the

Mr Miall then came forward and addressed the meeting:

He said it was quite unworthy of this contest on great and important principles that the candidates should employ themselves in bandying personalities [You began it]. Certainly, when he found Sir W. Molesworth professing to be an admirer of civil and religious liberty, and of the principle of no state endowments of religion, and yet confessing it to be so abstract in its nature, that none but a wild and impracticable man would press it en the House of Commons, he (Mr Miall) did take occasion to say that that gentleman was possessed of the presentation of six livings, knowing the power and influence which such things must have to throw a tinge over a man's opinions, or the mode in which he might deal with his principles [hear, hear]. Sir W. Molesworth would see no great injustice in compelling every man to support his own sect, or in the endowment of all denominations of the clergy. He had been pleased to go back, nations of the clergy. He had been pleased to go back, in order to throw a prejudice over his (Mr Miall's) cause, to the earlier history of his life; perhaps it was not a worse preparation for the business of law-making, to worse preparation for the business of law-making, to have been engaged for some years in preaching the gospel of truth and peace, than to have been occupied in editing the works of the infidel Hobbes [hear, hear]. Without reproaching him for his religious sentiments, it must be said, that if he entertained views respecting civil and religious liberty at all in unison with those of Hobbes of Malmesbury, then he had not acted a fair and open and manly part in appealing to Protestant Hobbes of Malmesbury, then he had not acted a fair and open and manly part in appealing to Protestant Dissenters for their support, without frankly and explicity declaring as much [hear, hear]. Regardless of the sneers of philosophical Radicals, he (Mr Miall) would say boldly, that his own political views and principles were based upon the New Testament, which he took not only as his religion, but as his philosophy. Let Sir W. Molesworth, as a manly antagonist, declare

whence he derived his yiews and principles [hear]. But to turn from him to the school of politicians with whom he was associated: it was quite time that their sham and their pretence should be put an end to [hear, hear]. The country had had enough of their everlasting elatter about civil and religious liberty, when almost every fact of theirs proclaimed their deadly hostility to religion in every shape [hear, hear]. Let them come no more before Protestant Dissenters for their support; their conduct in the last session had sufficiently revealed them; find, whatever might come of it; and however the Specialor might sneer at his (Mr Miall's) friends as "humbigs," at all events they would be humbugged by the radical philosophers no longer [cheers]. They came with bland countenances and pretences of sympathy with the principles of Protestant Dissenters, and almost every one of them would go away to his club, and heap contempt and scorn upon the "saints" and the "Methodists" who had supported him [hear, hear]. They talked now against dividing the Liberal interest; they should have thought of that before they dealt with the Maynoth question in defiance of the majority of their friends and contempt and could be a supported him placed their friends and could be a supported him should be all their friends and could be a supported him should be all their friends and could be a supported him should be a supported him friends and could be a supported him should be all their friends and could be a supported him should be all their friends and could be a supported him should be a supported hi thought of that before they dealt with the Maynooth question in defiance of the majority of their friends and perilled their dearest principles [hear]. How could Sir W. Molesworth claim to represent Dissenters? Did he not regard the chief part of their views as nonsense and superstition? Was he not doing what his literary talent would enable him, towards putting down those views throughout society [hear]. Let these politicians speak out; from Sir R. Peel down to Mr Roebuck they were insincere; they hated the religion of the heart, and would do their utmost to trample on it [hear, hear]. Those with whom he (Mr Miall) acted had set their hearts upon at all events having a small school of sincere men, who would speak what they meant, and perform what they promised [hear, hear]. Let Sir W. Molesworth stand upon fair and manly ground, and say he was labouring to diffuse Hobbae's opinions. The concealment, the reserve, the aristogratic heard in allows manner in which he was also and the concealment, the reserve, the aristogratic heard in allows manner in which he was also and the concealment, the reserve, the aristogratic heard in allows. opinions. The concealment, the reserve, the aristogratic hand-in-glove manner in which he was going among Dissenters, and speaking of civil and religious liberty-it was dishonest [cheers]. One word on the corn laws, which Sir W. Melesworth said that he (Mr Miail) evaded. which Sir W. Mclesworth said that he (Mr Mail) evaded. It was but last week that his friend, Mr A. Prentice, one of the council of the League, and one of the seven who originated the movement, said, unsolicited, in the Manchester Times, "Mr Miall is as sound at least on this subject as Sir W. Molesworth, and probably, if returned, would prove the more carnest of the two." He could only say, that he was for the total and immediate abolition of the corn laws, and of all commercial restrictions [cheers].

After a further appeal to all earnest Reformers, Mr Miall sat down amidst great applause.

A resolution, pledging the meeting to support him, was moved by Mr GARRITT, seconded by Mr R. L. FENNING, supported by Mr Scoble, and carried with one dissentient voice.

Dr PRIOR complained of misrepresentation, and blamed Sir W. Molesworth for such pitiful sneering as annexing to Mr Miall's name the title of an office which he knew Mr Miall did not hold.

After a few words from Mr MAYNARD, who said the promises at present were about equal for all three candidates, the meeting broke up.

Sir W. Molesworth last night met his supporters at the Star and Garter, Neckinger road, Dockhead. About 300 persons were present. His address was very brief, and contained nothing especially worthy of notice. The honourable baronet complained of indisposition, occasioned he said in some measure by his exertions on the previous evening to make himself heard above the noise made by some dozen of Mr Miall's friends, who had attended that meeting apparently for the purpose of interrupting the proceedings. The usual resolution was carried.

Mr Pilcher met the members and friends of the South London and Southwark Operative Protestant Association last night, at the National and Parochial school room, Borough road. Denunciations of Popery, by the candidate and other speakers, formed the staple of the proceedings. On being asked if he would vote for the abolition of church rates, Mr Pilcher said, that the question of church rates branched into so many other questions likely to be frequently brought before parliament, that he did not think it one upon which a candidate ought to be present to please the character of the proceedings. to be pressed too closely. [Cheers, laughter, and marks of disapprobation, from a section of the meeting.] A resolution in support of Mr Pilcher was moved by Mr Curling, a clergyman, seconded by Mr J. Lord, secretary of the Central Anti-Maynooth Committee, and carried with acclamation.

LEIGESTER, Sept. 2nd.—Great interest is felt here in the Southwark election proceedings. A week before Mr Mursell's letter with reference to subscriptions was published, some working men had volunteered their offerings; and yesterday an operative non-elector was busily engaged in a spontaneous effort to aid the cause. At the monthly meeting of the Complete Suffrage Association, held this evening, Mr John Collier (Town councillor), in the chair, it was moved by Mr Manning, seconded by Mr Ayer, and unanimously resolved, "That this Association, believing that great principles have too long been kept in abeyance, for mere party purposes, fully approve of the determination of Mr Miall's supporters in Southwark to go to the poll, and to keep it open to the last hour."

BOROUGH OF TOWER HAMLETS .- A meeting of several of the electors of this borough was held last evening at Hephzibah chapel, Mile End, Mr Crellin in the chair, at which it was determined to organise a "Tower Hamlets Electoral Association," the objects of which will be " to secure for this borough an efficient parliamentary representation of antistate-church, complete suffrage, and free-trade principles." The association was formed, and rules adopted for its guidance, which we shall insert in

our next number. We are gled to and that this society is likely to commence in west with spirit.

Among its modes of action, it contemplates "the putting forward, at all elections, candidates well qualified to advocate these principles in the House of Commons - correspondence with the seled and earnest friends of these principles, with a view to secure the introduction of tomak dendi to this borough - close investigation of the oplin-ions, on this subject, of every conditate put forward in this borough by any political parti collection of a complete body of electoral statistics for the becough, and of all kinds of legal and practi-cal information on election proceedings—careful attention to the registration of voters—a thorough canvass of the borough for the purpose of adding members to this association and all legitimate means of obtaining and imparting useful information which this association may hereafter sanction. Mr Crellin was appointed treasurer to the association, and Mr Rains secretary. The meeting adjourned to Tuesday, the 16th inst.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO GREMANT.—The latest accounts from Gotha, dated Saturday, describe a curious festival now celebrating there, and a procession of peasants in honour of the royal visitors. The former is called the "Vogel Schiessen," of shooting match, and lasts a week. It is described as a somewhat monotonous affair — "The mark was a somewhat monotonous affair .—"The mark was a bird; a huge black and gilt eagle, or goose—it looked as like the one as the other—stuck upon a pole, at a good rifle-shot distance. The head of the bittered effigy was shot away, his poor extended wings were riddled, and he seemed likely shortly to confe in pieces from his lofty perch. Round the shotting-room were hung targets which had seem good service; and slow, heavy featured men lounged in and out, drinking beer, sucking away at the sternal pipe, and chattering lamily upon the merits of such and such a shot, and such and such a marksman."

The procession of peasants was a much more im-The procession of peasants was a much more important matter. The Queen and her royal hosts occupied a temporary gallery adjoining the shooting place, before which the procession defiled !—

place, before which the procession defiled !—

The procession was, at first sight, peculiar, but is grew wearisomely monotonous. Fancy a hundrif mounted yeomen riding in columns four deep—stream burnt faces and burly forms, dresses in the cohome-made stuff of the country—the whole party put away at every imaginable brasen tabe which ever duced a note of music. The harmony, however, althorough, is by no means to be sneered it. After the tromposed, of course, of the most musical splittle of district, came a knot of the most musical splittle of district, came a knot of the most musical splittle of district, came a knot of the most musical splittle of district, came a knot of the most musical splittle of district, came a knot of the most musical splittle of district, came a knot of the most musical splittle of the farming on the farmers came, as I supposed they the farm labourers, male and female, and these comply far the most interesting portion of the process.

They were bestowed in the long rude cares of the commenters of wicker work, sometimes of rough planatiled maskifully together—the whole affair grand upon four creeking wheels, and lugged along, vehicle, by a couple of sweating horses, white with and foam. The care, however, as well is their or pants, were duly desked out for the comment.

The seems lasted for an hour and a half, of the of which time her langesty was tolerably fatiguity the evening these was a level in the most in the most. of which time her Majesty was tolerably attended in the evening there was a level in the mean palace of Frederichstein for the great folk—the lift folk amused themselves with a ball. In consequent of the events at Leipsie, the King of Saxony not leave his own kingdom, as was his intention pay his respects to the Queen of England, at Got According to present arrangements, her Majesty. pay his respects to the Queen of England, at Q According to present arrangements, her Majes Prince Albert will arrive at Antwerp on San Prince Albert will arrive at Antwerp on San next, and embark on board the Vi and proceed the same evening to andhorage ground off Flushing, where the royal yacht will remain during the night, and on Sunday morning start for the Isle of Wight, where the vessel will again anchor, and her Majesty and his Royal Highness will disembark on Monday morning, and proceed to Osborne house.

THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION held its usual meeting on Monday. The proceedings were of a very miscellaneous character, and the attendance very cont. There was a discussion respecting the alleger malversation of the funds of the Duble corporation, and Mr J. O'Connell hundred out into an action on the new German Reformation; seemed a strong of discussion, one would think, for the Repeal Association. Bent for the weak, £202 20, 2d. ciation. Rent for the week, £202 3s. 2d.

THE NATIONAL EDUCATION SOCIETY OF Ireland has been incorporated by the Crown.

PALL IN BREAD.—The beneficial effects of the late fine harvest weather are being developed on the Surrey side of the metropolis, in the crowded neighbourhoods of the New Cut, Blackfriars road, and other adjacent places, where a reduction in the price of bread has taken place. Excellent bread is down to 61d. the 4lb.

	CORN N	LARKI	T. M	ARK I	ANE.	THIS I	DAY.
		Wheat	Barley	Oats	Beans	Post	Mour.
I	English	1920	100	(alequi	Liferan	Lat and	3370
	Irish Foreign	8920	8200	0910	g od s	d one to	dns Lui

A little doing; at Monday's prices!

Terms for advertising in the Nonconformist.
7 lines....5s. Od. | For 10 lines....6s. Od. ines....5s. 0d. | For 10 lines.... For every additional line...... 4d. For 7 lines....5s. Od.

Advertisements from the country must be accom-panied by a post-office order, or reference for payment in London.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have received several communications from various parts of the country on the Southwark election. As everything upon this subject is so entirely personal, it would show ill taste on our part to publish them.

"J. B." Apply to the secretary, Mr Jerome Clapp, Appledore, Devon.

"An Admirer." and several others, must wait till the

An Admirer," and several others, must wait till the Southwark election is over.

The Monconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 3, 1845.

WE beg to repeat our notice of last week. If any persons willing to unite themselves to an antistate-church electoral club, will communicate to us their names and addresses, we will undertake to transmit to some one of them in each borough a list of the names given in from that borough, and he will be able at once to convene them for instant action. We will take care that the party to whom we give up our list shall, in every case be one in whom we have reason to place implicit

SUMMARY.

WE know our friends will excuse, during the suspense of the Southwark election, a considerable curtailment of our original matter. We shall gladly return to our duties as soon as the contest is ended. They need not be informed how arduous a work it is to carry on an electoral struggle in so large a constituency. must trespass upon their patience and indulgence for one week more—after which, whatever be the result, we shall return with fresh zest to our ordinary engagements. Until then, we earnestly crave their kind forgiveness of defects and, not doubting we shall secure it. pledge our-selves to renewed diligence and attention in every department of our paper, from the moment of our release from more active duties.

Another week's continuance of fine settled weather has almost dissipated the fears which were so lately entertained, of a failure in the harvest; and speculation now turns upon the question, whether we are likely to have more than an average crop. We fear that the public has gained but little wholesome experience from the danger they have so narrowly escaped. Speculation is again as rife as ever. Railway shares absorb men's at-tention, to the neglect of the ordinary pursuits and duties of life. The really alarming extent to which this spirit of reckless gambling has been carried, may be gathered from a statement of the Times (which is sounding its note of warning on the subject), to the effect that not less than 11,599,650 railway shares are, at the present time, the subject of speculation, absorbing nearly £100,000,000 of capital. When it is borne in mind that much of this capital is, in reality, fictitious—that the demand for payments on shares of foreign railways must create, at an early period, a pressure on the money market of this country — and that, independently of such a drain for foreign remittance, the sums required for the fulfilment of domestic engagements exceed the surplus capital properly applicable to such purposes, and can only be sup-plied, if supplied at all, by an extensive sale of other securities—it is almost impossible to resist the conviction that we are approaching the verge of another commercial crisis, with its scenes of confusion and disaster, similar to those by which the try has of late so frequently been visited.

It is really very instructive to observe the evenhanded retribution that follows the present government, in its attempts to govern, without doing justice to, the sister country. With a vigour altogether surprising in so juste milieu a statesman, Sir R. Peel endeavoured to crush repeal, first by dismissing magistrates, and afterwards by state prosecutions. He is now forced, by the course of events, to commence a similar campaign against his quondam supporters, the Orangemen of Ulster, who have set on foot a new organisation, in defiance of official condemnation, to re-commence their agitation. Mr Archdall, father of the member for Fermanagh, has been dismissed from the deputy-lieutenancy of that county, for having attended the Enniskillen meeting of the 12th ult. Some twenty or thirty magistrates and deputy-lieutenants were present at that and other Orange demonstrations; but, as yet, he is the only one who has been ejected from office. We cannot perceive how government can avoid applying the same rule to the other delinquents. Should Sir R. Peel venture upon so extreme a step, he will rais ea storm in Ulster which it will be next to impossible for him to appease. Mean while, the Catholic hierarchy is divided in opinion as to the support to be given to the new Irish colleges.

stitutions; others denounce them in the bitterest terms

From Scotland we have intelligence of a more pleasing character. The Edinburgh town council, despite the protest of Provost Black, have done themselves the honour of passing a resolution condemnatory of capital punishments, by a large majority. In the far north the Free Church have been holding an extraordinary assembly, with the especial object of discussing, and, if possible, of providing a remedy for the refusal of sites by the highland landowners for the erection of churches. The effect of this publicity cannot fail to have a salutary effect upon these northern despots; but the Free Church Assembly has determined on more decided measures, and a bill is preparing on the subject to be submitted to parliament early next session. The most gratifying feature of this remarkable gathering was the striking exhibition of the efficiency of the Voluntary principle, presented in the numerous and gigantic schemes for promoting the spread of religion and education. The rethe spread of religion and education. The resources of the Free Church would seem to be inexhaustible. Colleges are to be erected in the university towns; educational establishments to be formed throughout the country; manses to be built for the whole of their ministers; and, by more than doubling their sustentation fund, they hope to increase the income of the clergy, and build four hundred new churches! We are glad to see, that, as the appropriate result of that confidence in their own independence created by self-reliance, the Free Church has not only repudiated all connexion with the state, except on its own impossible terms, but has also, through the mouth of its moderator, condemned the acceptance of any aid from that quarter, for purposes connected with their college and education schemes.

The American mail, received since our last, has brought little news, except a few particulars of the steps taken on either side to watch the results of the annexation of Texas. The position of the rival presidents of Washington and Mexico forcibly reminds us of one of our witty friend Punch's illustrations, in which two notable warriors, in the garb of juveniles, were "haggling" for the first blow. Vera Cruz is being blocked with sand bags to defend it from a naval attack—an idea of which does not seem to have presented itself at the American War-office-and 30,000 men were being mustered on the Texian frontier, who would have the felicity of being completely secured by the swamps of the Rio Grande. Colonel Kearney, with a very diminutive army of American horse, is said to have lost the road to Texas by 150 miles, and Mr Marcy, the United States Secretary of War, is anxiously inquiring for geographical information. It is to be hoped that the whole affair will terminate, as it promises to do, with a little harmless effervescence of national braggadocio.

HONESTY, THE BEST POLICY.

THE Whig journals, headed by the Morning Chronicle, having recovered from the shock of surprise occasioned by the appearance of an Anti-state-church candidate for Southwark, have overlept all the barriers of courtesy, and are now foam-ing out their rage at the cool determination which dares to set at nought the conventional proprieties of party. It were more to their own purposes, perhaps, if they kept quiet. They will not frighten their adversary from the field by the clatter of their gongs, though they should beat them till dooms-They had better husband their strength, which, in truth, is rather imaginary than real, for a more effective method of political warfare. They will want it, we can promise them, at the next general election.

And so, it is a clear proof, is it-" gross, open, palpable"—of sympathy with the Tories, to refuse any sacrifice of principle and of character, for the sake of preserving unity to "the Liberal interest!" Well! it is a pity that such a consideration did not weigh with the Whigs and Whig-Radicals five months ago. They knew well enough what body constituted their main support, and that, detached from the Protestant Dissenters, their political power was as nothing compared with that of the Con-servatives. Why did they provoke the anger of their too confiding friends? Why stifle their re-monstrances? Why sneer at their meetings? Why vaunt their own courage in resisting the wishes of their constituencies? Who first allied themselves with the Toryism of the day? and, when rebuked for it, turned round upon Nonconformists and said, "Your paroxysm will soon be over"? Sharp lectures on the folly of "splitting the Lineral interest" come with remarkable grace and point from such lips. The young crab which reproved his mother for not walking straight, did not exemplify half the impudence of this most despicable party. But they are now too late with their taunts. The bugbear will serve no longer. Let the parliamentary Liberals, with their paid and interested partisans, find out their miserable weakness! They chose, in the face of the loudest warnings, to sever themselves from the Dissenters.

Some of the bishops are disposed to avail them- | Let them stand alone, and exhibit to the world selves of the advantages held out by the new in- their proportions! They sowed the wind — let them reap the whirlwind!

From long and unbroken habit men have come to test the value of an electoral struggle solely by the mode in which it will tell upon the division list of the House of Commons; and, where the principles of the contending parties are in direct antagonism, and the parties themselves are nicely balanced, the test is both natural and true. In the present day, however, far more important results should be aimed at than the simple arithmetical transference of a vote from this side to that; and it is to these especially that we wish to call the attention of our readers, in connexion with the contest for Southwark.

It is too well known that Protestant Dissent, largely diffused as it is amongst the middle classes of the empire, and contributing so variously to the well-being of the country, has remained until now altogether unrepresented in the imperial legislature. The swarms of aristocrats who fill the House of Commons display, almost without exception, an utter ignorance of our distinctive principles. To them we are a herd of outside barbarians. All our cries are inarticulate—all our motives misrepresented or misunderstood—and every interest, civil and religious, upon which, as Nonconformists, we have set our hearts, is trodden underfoot with the most provoking heedlessness, merely for want of two or three fitting exponents of our will. Even if we could fill the House with philosophical Radicals of the Molesworth, Warburton, and Roebuck stamp, we should not be a whit the better for our pains. They know nothing whatever of us-they are strangers to our views—they do not sympathise with us in our feelings—they make light of our consciences—they scoff at our religious faith. As earnest reformers, we gain nothing by returning such men; as Dissenters, we lose much. We are never likely to be understood whilst we content ourselves with selecting our representatives from this class. We all know how they treated us on the Maynooth Endowment bill-we have been forewarned as to the treatment we shall receive at their hands when a measure for the endowment of the Roman Catholic clergy shall be brought forward. What loss to us will be twenty such votes as those of Sir William Molesworth, compared with the gain of one honest and fearless expositor of our sentiments? For the chance of securing six men, able and willing to interpret the prevalent feelings of the country, twenty elections might be sacrificed without essential damage. What we resign in numbers, we should make up in moral power.

It is to be recollected, moreover, that the Whig and Whig-Radical party require to be taught an impressive lesson—that the present is the critical moment for driving salutary instruction into their minds—and that we may do this almost as effectually by our own and their defeat, as by our triumph. They have used us as tools. They have deluded us with showy pretensions. On the husting they are our friends—in parliament they laugh us to scorn. And yet, they have no hook in our noses that we should be compelled to follow them. We are under no compulsion to subscribe our names to their insidious policy. Why should we dance attendance upon their mischievous whims? We can do without them much better than they can do without us. Let them lose a dozen successive elections for want of our support, and we will answer for it they will speedily be brought to their senses. They have taken upon them the airs of masters over workmen-let us strike, and what becomes of their impudent assumptions? Knowing our dislike of Toryism, they menace us with Tory rule. Well! we have it now-have it, too, with the disadvantage of Whig support. How can we make our position worse? Them we may injure, and, therefore, we are not surprised at their outcries; but ourselves we can hardly lower, whatever may result from our stand for thorough prin-

The main interest, however, which we take in the Southwark election, arises from the fact that it is a grand struggle against the shamocracy of both parties. It is not merely as Dissenters, but as men and as citizens, that we look to the issue of the contest with some anxiety. We grow sick of pretences which mean nothing—of high-sounding professions which ring hollow under the tap of one's knuckles. From Peel down to Roebuck, the whole class of expediency-mongers should be put down. They have lowered the tone of politi-cal morality to a most dangerous extent. Their policy is deceit—their wisdom, successful fraud. They gull the people rather than govern themand give us, instead of the power of the statesman, the dexterity and cunning of the mounte-bank. Even were their measures good, the means by which they pursue them are mischievous and execrable—doing more than mind can conceive to obliterate all distinction between right and wrong, to convert morals into a game of chance, and to sanctify any obliquity which may serve the turn of the present hour. All parties, we trust, will learn much from the pending election—for we are con vinced it will do more than any recent event to convince them, that honesty is the test policy.

SINGULAR FACT.—A somewhat novel incident oc-Singular Fact.—A somewhat novel incident occurred! very recently at the terminus of the South Western Railway, at Vauxhall. A carrier pigeon was seen in an exhausted state; it was caught by hand, but died shortly afterwards. A label was appended to one of its legs, addressed to his Grace the Duke of Wellington, which stated that three pigeons were thrown up at the island of Ichaboe, and bore date July, 1845. The distance is computed to be between two and three thousand miles from the place where the pigeon appears to have been place where the pigeon appears to have been liberated, to its destination in London. The bird, with its appendage, was immediately forwarded to Apsley house, and the Duke of Wellington, by an autograph note, the next day courteously acknowledged the receipt from the party who sent the bird. It has been stuffed, and in the process it has been discovered that the bird was shot, otherwise there can be no doubt it would have reached home. It is supposed not to have had strength to cross the

DEATH OF THOMAS ASHTON, Esq., of HYDE.—We regret to have to record the death of Thomas Ashton, the largest cotton-spinner of Hyde. Mr Ashton was perhaps the finest specimen of the class of men to whom, more than any other, England owes her prosperity. He possessed the peculiar excellencies of that class in a high degree, while he was free from some of those failings which sometimes are found in it. He was a most liberal master, and generally avoided difficulties with his work-people by doing, of his own accord, whatever could be reasonably demanded of him. His schools were very good ones. He was a remarkably happy man, being very fortunate in his family, and two sons who follow him have already proved how much they appreciate the virtues of their parent, and seek to pursue the same laudable and truly honourable career .- Liverpool Mercury.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO A STEAMER .- On Sunday morning the Erith, a Gravesend and Erith steamer, Captain Warren, left Hungerford-market with a large number of persons. When opposite the Ferry house, the larboard paddle-wheel suddenly broke, tearing up the boards on the top of the paddle box. Mr Langton, one of the proprietors of the vessel, and another gentleman, who were standing on the paddle-box, had a narrow escape, being precipitated into the paddle-box, but fortunately they clung to the railing that surrounds the paddle-box. The alarm of the numerous passengers was great, and the screams of the females were distinctly heard at the piers at Woolwich. To make the matter worse, the Emerald, Gravesend steamer, belonging to the Diamond Company, which was close astern of the Erith, in coming alongside to render assistance, came with some force against the Erith, renewing the alarm of the passengers. Some of them were embarked on board the Emerald; others were taken off in the watermen's boats, which crowded round as soon as the accident was known. A few remained on board the Erith, which was towed to the Water-man's pier, by the steamer Waterman, No. 4, where the proprietor of the vessel, Mr Langton, returned them their fares. Fortunately no person was injured.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENTS. - On Tuesday last the Edinburgh town council took up the motion submitted and supported by Mr Russell, at a previous meeting, to petition parliament for the abolition of capital punishments. Mr Cruickshank, in a long speech, seconded the motion of Mr Russell. The motion was supported by Dean of Guild Dick, Mr Neil, Mr Stott, Bailie Mack, and Mr John Wright; and opposed by Mr Whyte, Treasurer Thomson, Mr Johnston, and the Lord Provost, who considered it inexpedient, since the sanguinary character of the law in this country had been so much modified, to go to the legislature on the subject. On a vote being taken, twelve voted for the motion and five against it. After the vote had been declared, Mr Russell proposed that, as parliament was not sit ing at present, they should, in the meantime, memorialise the Queen on the subject, and, at the proper period, despatch petitions to the legislature.

IMPROVEMENTS, &c., OF PUBLIC EDIFICES .- Workmen are at present engaged in painting the outer iron gallery at the top of the cupola of St Paul's cathedral; it is done in stone colour, and has a very good effect. At the British Museum workmen are employed in leveling the dead wall and antique gateway, &c., to throw the front open. The foundation has been laid of the new money-order office of the General Post. It is situate in Aldersgate street between the French Protestant church and that of St Botolph, Aldersgate. It is to be completed within six months.

DR Morison, of Chelsea, has received the diploma of Doctor of Laws, from Delaware college, Newark, in the United States.

NATIVE SILVER ORE of a very rich quality has recently been discovered in the East Coombs silver and lead mine, in the parish of Stembridge; and the prospects generally are very flattering .-- Bath Journal.

CAPTURE OF A PIRATE SLAVER .- A pirate slaver of 450 tons, with a crew of fifty men, has been captured off Lagos, by three boats' crews with thirty scamen belonging to H. M. sloop Pantaloon; the struggle was a most desperate one. The Pantaloon had two men killed, and seven wounded. prize was armed with four twelve-pounders.

A PALPABLE REASON. - Is the Duke of Richmond president to the Agricultural Association and a feede of fat cattle?—Yes.—Then why does he allow his brother, Lord Arthur, to take office under a Free-Trade government?—Because Lord Arthur is a lean oz, and place is very likely to fatten him. — Joe Miller the Younger.

SOUTHWARK ELECTION.

The nomination of candidates will, in all probability, take place on Monday next, and the polling on Tuesday. As will be seen by the subjoined reports, meetings in favour of Mr Miall and Sir W. Molesworth have been held almost every evening during the past week. The Times of Monday, speaking of the prospects of the rival candidates, says: - "Among the speculators on the coming event, Sir W. Molesworth has hitherto been the favourite; but an impression begins to prevail that Mr Miall is gaining on him." For the latest intelligence on this subject we refer to our postscript.

MEETINGS OF MR MIALL'S FRIENDS.

The eighth meeting of the friends and supporters of Mr Miall, was held at the Ship Tavern, Long Lane, Bermondsey, on Wednesday evening; Mr Maynard in the chair.

Mr MIALL having spoken at some length, in condemnation of the new ministerial policy towards Ireland, proceeded to refer to Sir W. Molesworth's ecclesiastical sentiments. It had been said that there was another candidate who held the same principles, but he had said that if in parliament he would have voted for the Maynooth bill [hear]. But he preferred the deeds of men to their words. He believed that no person had spoken more in favour of civil and religious liberty, and there was no man who had done more to obstruct those principles, than Lord John Russell ["hear," and cries of "No"]. Was Sir W. Molesworth willing to make a motion, if elected, to remove all state endowments? He (Mr Miall) was determined, if returned, to test closely the feeling of the House, and put it to them that the forerunner of all ameliorations of that country must be the entire removal of all established religions [hear, hear]. There had been an article in the Morning Chronicle that day, celling upon him not to endanger the Liberal interest by causing a division of it, but submit to a ballot, in some way to be managed [loud cries of "hear, hear"]. by which the sense of the Liberal section of the borough might be ascertained, in order that the candidate who had the least support should retire [hear, hear]. It seemed exceedingly fair and plausible, and if he believed his principles were identical with those of Sir William Molesworth, he would be the last man to throw division amongst any class of the electors [hear]. He liked to look, however, to the conduct of parties when he was appealed to in favour of the Liberal interest, and he thought the Whigs and Tories were wondrously alike [cheers]. Were there any Dissenters present who forgot the Factory bill [loud cries of "hear, hear"]? Dissenters were a most forgiving people—he had heard them often talk of their opposition to the government, but he believed they opposition to the government, but he believed they were now determined not only to talk but to act [cheers]. He did not think the Liberal interest was worth an earnest man's thought or care, for there was no essential difference between the Liberal and the Tory interest, and they were both opposed to the interests of the people [cheers]. This being his opinion, he would not fall into any little engagement which would end in a compromise of his principles [loud cheers]. He believed that they would return him, and place him too at the head of the poll [great applause]. He had no objection to meet Sir William Molesworth face to face, and discuss their principles, in order to see if there was no difference of opinion between them [hear, hear, and cheers]. He thought it would be found to be very great [cheers]. After a new other observations, Mr Miall resumed his seat amidst great cheering.

Mr Miller moved a resolution, expressing confidence in Mr Miall, which was seconded by Mr W. Benson (a Dissenting minister), who entered into the subject of the Maynooth endowment, condemned the poor-law, and advocated universal suffrage and

Mr GARRETT supported the resolution.

The Chairman then put the resolution, which was unanimously adopted. He then called upon any one present to address the meeting, when a Mr Vousley came forward and advocated the claims of Sir W. Molesworth, amidst much confusion. He deprecated a division of the Liberal interest, and thought that as Mr Miall was last in the field he ought to be the first to retire. He would thus stand

a better chance at the approaching general election.

Mr J. Webb and Mr Day then briefly addressed the meeting, after which thanks were given to the chairman "for his conduct in the chair," and the meeting dissolved.

The ninth meeting of the supporters of Mr Miall,

was held on Thursday evening at the Victoria Tavern, Rotherhithe, Apsley Pellatt, Esq., in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN said, he had little doubt of the success of Mr Miall at the election, provided his friends went on with the same degree of vigour and union which they had up to this time displayed [cheers]. He (Mr Pellatt) would pledge himself that Mr Miall would maintain the contest to the last. It was very easy to say with regard to Mr Miall, as compared with another candidate, that the weaker ought to retire from the contest, but he would ask who was the weaker party [cheers]? It was too late now for any compromise, and the elecion would show which was the stronger. The hallenge which had been thrown out by Sir W. Molesworth's friends to submit the claims of both andidates to a ballot was unfair, on account of the difference of time which had been occupied in their respective canvasses.

Mr Miall then explained to the meeting his opinions upon the principal topics of political difference between himself and Sir W. Molesworth. He (Mr Miall) was not surprised that the friends of Sir W. Molesworth should, through the medium of their candidate, express their conviction of the total defeat of his (Sir W. Molesworth's) opponent. Now, he (Mr Miall) firmly believed that the opinions of the electoral body of the borough were more in accordance with his own than they were with those of Sir W. Molesworth [hear, hear]. It had been urged against him that he entertained Republican ideas. He denied that [hear, hear]; but he certainly wished, on the principles of equity and justice, tainly wished, on the principles of equity and justice, that every man should have a voice in the representation [hear]. The organs of party called on the electors of Southwark who supported him (Mr Miall) not to risk any division of the Liberal interest. What had the Liberal interest done for them for the last four years? Had not Lord John Russell been virtually, if not de facto, the colleague of Sir Robert Peel [cheers]? He had; and it was rumoured that effor a contain and it was rumoured that the same and the that after a certain period Sir Robert Peel would resign office, and allow Lord John Russell to come into office, and perhaps propose a measure for the endowment of the Catholic priesthood in Ireland. Had not the Whigs taken as much care to preserve the anomalous Protestant establishment in Ircland as the Tories had? Yes, and they would endow the Catholic priesthood, or any sect, in order to preserve the Protestant establishment in Ireland. He asked the electors, therefore, to give, by their votes, a clear and distinct enunciation of their opinions which the government could not misunderstand. Would they return a man who professed to be in favour of the voluntary principle, and yet would vote for an endowment of the Catholic church in Ireland? Let them show by their votes that they were determined that thought, at least, should be free, and that men's religious opinions should be unshackled [cheers]. The electors of Southwark had often spoken loudly in favour of the voluntary principle, and the time had now arrived for giving a practical proof of the sincerity of their advocacy of the voluntary principle. Mr. Miall stated, in answer to an elector, that he would do all in his power to abolish those pensions which were enjoyed by undeserving persons [cheers]. He was also in favour of shortening the hours of labour; but he thought that could be effected by a mutual understanding between the employers and the employed, and he would prefer that mode of shortening the hours of labour, to having it done by legislation; which would, he feared, fail in relieving the workmen, as the masters could devise other means of overworking the operatives if they were so inclined. overworking the operatives if they were so inclined; therefore, until he should see it satisfactorily established that legislative interference would be the most effective mode of shortening the hours of labour, he would not select that means of securing so desirable an object. He also added, that if he were returned to parliament, he should exert himself to the utmost to encourage local improvement

Mr G. Rose, Independent minister, moved a reso-Mr G. Rose, Independent minister, moved a resolution to the effect that this meeting, believing the principles upon which Mr Miall had consented to stand as a candidate for the representation of Southwark were of paramount importance, and were such as the majority of the electors of the borough adopted, was determined to reject all compromise, and to cover him through the poll in the full conand to carry him through the poll in the full confidence of his success. Mr Rose expressed his perfect determination to maintain Mr Miall to the last, and if he should not persist, he would, at all events, not vote for Sir W. Molesworth, for he considered that they had been betrayed by the party to whom Sir W. Molesworth was attached. Mr Miall was for universal suffrage, for the ballot, and for a shorter duration of parliaments; and although he (Mr Rose) might not, perhaps, go so far as Mr Miall on those points, yet he could scarcely say in what point it was with respect to which he did not go so far schools?

[cheers].
Mr Thomas Alderson seconded the resolution,

Mr Thomas Alderson seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Mr Buckwell, an elector, said that although the condition of the ideas ago, there was much better now than it was years ago, there was still much to do, and the man to do that was Mr Miall [hear]. He should certainly support that gentleman, and recommended all his brother electors to do likewise [hear]. In conclusion, he would wish to ask Mr Miall what he thought of the odious game laws [hear]?

Mr Miall said he was favourable to the abolition of all game laws [hear].

of all game laws [hear].

Mr Westhorpe having supported the cause of Mr

Miall, Thanks were given to the chairman, and three cheers for the success of Mr Miall, with which the meeting was brought to a conclusion.

On Friday evening Mr Miall met the electors of Southwark for the tenth time at Knighton's Assembly rooms, Blackfriars road. The meeting was very numerously attended, and among them were several of Sir W. Molesworth's s.pporters. A. Pellatt,

Esq., occupied the chair.
The CHAIRMAN said that, from the speech of Sir W. Molesworth on the previous evening, he was convinced that the honourable baronet was not sound upon the voluntary principle-he professed it in theory, but denied it in practice; and this was not to be wondered at when they remembered that he was educated in one of the universities. Late as Mr Miall had been in commencing his canvass, it had been most successful, and there were more than enough unpledged voters to carry him safely and triumphantly through the poll [cheers]. Mr Miall was a gentleman of simple habits, deep study, powerful 614

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to aid in securing his return [cheers, mingled with some marks of disapprobation].

Mr MIALL then came forward and said, that when men felt themselves weak, they began to lose their temper. Their friends, who had put forward the first liberal candidate, began to feel some doubt of their success, and had sent some persons to disturb that meeting [cries of "hear, hear," and "no, no"]. He had taken great encouragement from many circumstances which had happened in the course of the day, and amongst other things from an article in the orning Chronicle, which had been one of the most ardent, persevering, and talented advocates of what was called "the Liberal interest." It had worked very well considering the wages which it had received; and its gratitude to the political party from whom it had received such wages, had been most ex-emplary. There had been no hole of darkness into which it would not enter-no corner of trickery and

duplicity into which it would not go, for the sake of serving its party. He did not, therefore, wonder that, looking through the medium of the Southwark election to that of Leicester, there should be some alarm amongst the proprietors of the Morning Chron-scle ["hear, hear," and a laugh]; and he was glad to find that they had come out with a charge against him, that he was allied with the Tories [laughter]. He wished to do all honour to the reporters of the public press. The speeches which he had made at various meetings had been sketched with the utmost ability, impartiality, and general fidelity; and if any inac-curacies had occurred, he could easily understand that they were not intentional, but perfectly natural. Sir William Molesworth had taken advantage of one of these little inaccuracies, and had made himself merry upon it. In his speech on Thursday evening, he (Mr Miall) had put it to the meeting, as they wished to test the strength of Sir W. Molesworth's love of the voluntary principle, that they should ask him if, when Sir Robert Peel put forth his Irish policy, he would propose the withdrawal of the Maynooth endowment, and of every grant made for the purpose of supporting the Presbyterian religion in Ireland, and all ecclesiastical revenues in that country, and appropriate them to the purposes of the state [cheers]. He said, if Sir W. Molesworth would not do this, he (Mr Miall) would; he did not, however, say that he should do so on the first night of the session, or upon any improper occasion, but when the government brought forward its ecclesiastical policy for Ireland [cheers]. Sir W. Moles-worth had called him an "impracticable" man. He admitted that he was impracticable in so far as the party with whom the honourable baronet was associated was concerned; for they would find him utterly "impracticable" for their purposes [cheers]. There were practical ends, however, to be answered by testing the spirit of the House of Commons in the present day. It was a practical thing to put the Whig party in such a position that their dishonesty would be shown to the whole nation [hear, and cheers]. As to Sir W. Molesworth's love of the voluntary principle, it was not likely that he would be a great admirer of it, inasmuch as he had six livings in his own presentation [loud cheers, and much confusion]. He believed the school to which the hon.

hour of the polling, it would decide some seven or eight hundred electors [loud cheers]. A series of questions were then put to the candidate :-

fusion]. He believed the school to which the hon-baronet belonged would either pay no sect or pay all, and, for the purpose of depressing religious feeling, he thought they would rather pay all sects, instead of one or two. Let not the Dissenters be deceived into the supposition that Sir W. Molesworth was the friend of religious liberty; on the contrary, he believed that if the honourable baronet were to pro-

claim his true sentiments, the Dissenters would

start back aghast with horror [loud cheers and some

disapprobation]. The speaker proceeded to give his opinions on the subject of legislation for the purpose of lessening the number of hours of labour.

He called upon them not to trust the government, but to keep their affairs - their education, their

wages, and the time of their labour-in their own

hands [cheers]. After some further observations,

Mr Miall proceeded to say that notwithstanding the anger of the Morning Chronicle, he should continue

the contest till the last hour; and read an extract of

a letter from Colonel Thompson, condemning the

practice of deciding a contest between rival candi-

dates of similar political opinions by balloting. Such was the effect which had been produced by one earnest man coming forward, that he was convinced, if his friends did their duty during the first

1. Would he vote for a bill which should provide for the better observance of the Sabbath by the suppression of Sunday traveling, pleasure-going, &c.? Mr MIALL was an advocate, not of coerced, but voluntary religion; and he would scorn, on behalf of that religion which he held dear, to bring to its aid, for any purpose, the employment of the physical force of law [loud cheers]. It could maintain its ground without the assistance of acts of parliament, and he believed all obedience was hypocritical which did not proceed from the understanding and the

against any act which compelled the observance of the Sabbath.

2. Whether he would vote for the abolition of

heart [renewed cheers]. Therefore he would vote

capital punishments?

Mr Mrall thought the practice of capital punishments tended to brutalise society, and old not deter from crime; and he would willingly vote for the

abolition of this last remnant of feudal barbarism

[cheers].
3. Whether he would support the integrity of our colonial empire, or the self-government of the colo-

Mr MIALL was of opinion that, when a colony was fit to govern itself, it should be permitted to do so [cheers]

Mr Day, in moving a resolution of confidence in Mr Miall, observed that, although there were 150,000 inhabitants in the borough, only about 3,000 persons would be able to vote, in consequence of the dis-franchising clauses of the Reform bill; those which rendered it necessary that the poor rate should be paid by a certain day, &c., &c.

Mr J. GARRETT seconded the resolution.

Mr Joseph Davis, minister (from Arnesby, Leices tershire), supported it in an able address, and stated that he was almost sorry that Mr Miall would be elected for Southwark; inasmuch as it would prevent his offering himself as a candidate for Leicester at the next general election.

Dr THOMAS PRICE, having been loudly called for, then addressed the meeting. In the course of his speech, he said that the Morning Chronicle had first tried soft and persuasive terms, but its tone had gradually sunk down until that morning, when war was unhesitatingly proclaimed against Mr Miall—an indication of the consciousness of defeat [hear, hear]. It affirmed that the Liberal interest was exposed to danger, and that a monopolist, instead of a freetrader, might become their representative. This he did not believe-he did not think the men of Southwark would return a Tory [cheers]. He had seen an electioneering hand-bill posted that day in the borough contrasting Sir William Molesworth with the Rev. Edward Miall. It was a most unfair attempt to create a prejudice against Mr Miall, who had for some time left the office of the ministry (to which, however, he was ardently attached), in order to devote himself to patriotic objects and more effect-ually assist in obtaining the ecclesiastical and political

rights of the people [cheers].

Thanks were then voted to the Chairman, and three cheers given for Mr Miall, after which the meeting separated.

A large placard, bearing the inscription, "Dr Price for Lambeth," was placed immediately behind the Chairman.

I meeting of the friends and supporters of Mr Miall was held on Saturday evening, at half-past seven o'clock, at the Duke of Wurtemberg tavern, Hatfield street, Stamford street. Although the period fixed upon was very inconvenient, a number of the neighbouring tradesmen contrived to attend;

about 200 persons were present.

Mr Wess was called to the chair, and opened the

proceedings with a short address.

Mr MIALL then came forward. In the course of his speech he observed that there was a great difference in his mind between what was called the Liberal interest and the Liberal cause. He had been always warmly attached to what he understood to be Liberal principles; but with regard to the Liberal interest, when he was accused of dividing it in the borough, he was anxious to show them what that interest was. There was a certain set of men of aristocratic connexions, who managed to serve their own interests by advocating a particular class of principles in parliament, by which means they obtained a large proportion of the patronage of the government, and provided for the otherwise unprovided members of their own families [hear]. These persons had a club called the Reform Club, which might be termed the core of the Liberal interest in this country; and this club had an attorney or two in every borough in the kingdom, who was in their in-terest, and always on the look-out to seize upon every vacancy, and turn every election chance to account. These attorneys had a number of dependants, electioneering agents, clerks, &c., looking up to them for pay and profit; and to these persons the getting hold of a rich Radical baronet was a prize not to be thrown away ["Hear," and a laugh]. Now he did not say this was the case in Southwark at the present moment, but that it had been the case in other places they all knew; and, as Sir W. Molesworth had complained of the great expense he was put to by his (Mr Miall's) persevering in a contest in which he had not a chance of success [a voice: Not the shadow of a chance], he would just ask the honourable baronet to look a little to his own position, and to consider whether it was not those who professed to be his friends who were saddling him with this great expense for their own purposes [hear, hear], and whether it would not be wise to test their sincerity in regard to the principles they professed, by asking them to return him free of expense? Sir W. Molesworth had no right, because he was rich, to bear the expense of that which was for the interest of his supporters. Did not Sir William consider that, if he had no agents—no attorneys and no canvassers—except those who derived their supplies from his person, he would find but little zeal in his service, and his canvassing books would present a much less flattering account? But what was his [Mr Miall's] position If he were returned as member for the borough he should be returned free of expense, and he should be returned by those who are willing to make great sacrifices for great principles. Did Sir W. Moles worth suppose that those persons who supporte him on this condition would consent to bear th burden which must necessarily fall upon them if th candidate of their choice had not a chance? Di not this disinterested conduct on their part show that they were in earnest? They had no surplus thousands to throw away in a hopeless contest; yethey were determined to go on up to the last mo-

ment that the poll could remain open, not for the purpose of putting Sir W. Moles worth to expense, but of vindicating their own character, and the force of their own principles. They desired to set an example to the nation—they knew that a general election must soon take place, and who could say what might be the effect upon the nation at large, if Southwark was now true to its former professions [hear, hear]? He would suggest to Sir W. Molesworth to inquire, whether those who were now drawing supplies from his purse were not giving him a too flattering prospect of his success. At all events he could tell Sir William that he was altogether mistaken when he said that the battle was between him and Mr Pilcher only. He (Mr Miall) was assured by his friends that he would fill a much higher position on the poll than Sir William. Sir William said he hoped Southwark would not be saddled with a Tory representative. He sympathised with the honourable baronet's wishes so far; but if the honourable baronet was so anxious in this respect as he professed himself to be, why did he not retire? ["Hear," and a laugh.] He would put it to Sir William whether one single principle for which he contended would be damaged by his retiring from this contest? So far from it, his (Mr Miall's) return must, according to Sir William's convictions, supposing he was sincere in his principles, give an impulse to the Liberal cause. But he had not the same convictions in regard to the return of Sir William. He did not think that gentleman's return to parliament would benefit the people. He and his friends entertained principles which they would uphold and contend for to the last, with which Sir William did not sympathise, and which he would not support. If they retired, they would abandon that which they held most dear; but, if Sir William retired, not a single public object which he had at heart would be damaged at all [hear, hear]. He was sorry to find that Sir William Molesworth, depending upon a newspaper report of the meeting of Thursday last, had accused him of a want of politeness. He might not understand the politeness of those higher circles in which the honourable baronet moved, but he was anxious to assure him that he intended no discourtesy, and he would not infer for a moment that Sir W. Molesworth, in charging him with being guilty of an electioneering trick, was practising the same thing himself. But he would advise Sir Wm Molesworth to look at once narrowly into the actual state of affairs; for he feared he might else find himself wofully disappointed when he came to the poll [hear, hear]. The honourable candidate concluded by re-stating his political views generally. An Elector observed, that the Sun that evening announced that Mr Miall was to retire, quoting to that effect the Birmingham Pilot, the organ of Joseph

sue done lavou in lwemes &

Sturge. Mr MIALL could not account for the report. His committee had pledged itself, with the utmost so-lemnity, to carry him through the poll, and he so wrote word to Joseph Sturge in that very week

[cheers].
The CHAIRMAN wished to add, in reference to a ballot between Mr Miall and Sir W. Molesworth, that it was very easy for the latter, after getting a start of half a mile in the race, to boast of being nearest to the winning post, when the former had just begun the contest. They were not on equal terms. Sir W. Molesworth's machinery had been in preparation six months, while Mr Miall only on that day fortnight yielded to the solicitation of some friends, who believed Sir W. Molesworth's opinions were not in accordance with those of the constituency. Besides, the ballot was inapplicable except between candidates of the same views. They held their principles too dear to trust them to a matter of chance [hear, hear]

A resolution, pledging the meeting to continuous and increased exertion in Mr Miall's behalf, was then moved by Mr GARRITT, seconded by Mr TAY-LOR, and carried unanimously.

Three cheers were given for Mr Miall, and the

MEETING OF THE METROPOLITAN COM-PLETE SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of this association was held, on Monday evening, at the Literary Institution in the Borough road, Southwark, in support of Mr Edward Miall's election to the representation of that bo-

rough. Dr Eprs was unanimously called to the chair. He opened the meeting by stating that he felt great pleasure in being present on such an occasion, and meeting such a numerous assembly as he now saw before him. He had interesting recollections of the borough of Southwark. A number of years ago he had formed a literary society there of young men, and he could now trace almost the whole of them as acting their part well, as the citizens of a free country, discharging both their public and private duties to their own advantage, and to the promotion of the interests of their fellow-citizens. But, instead of proceeding with any remarks of his own at present, he thought he should best discharge his duty to the meeting by calling on the gentlemen to speak to the resolutions, which those convening the meeting had prepared, and reserving any remarks he might have to make till a future stage of the proceedings. He, therefore, called upon Mr Dick to move the first resolution.

Mc Dick then rose and read the following resolu-

tion:

"That, in the opinion of this meeting, the present restricted and imperfect state of the representation is the strongest obstacle to the removal of monopolies—the most fruitful source of bad laws, and the greatest hindrance to all improvement in the condition of the people." T'ESTC

ZOMNORMODMOM HET

From the resolution he had now read, it might be expected that he should particularly notice the state of the representation, and the principles of the Complete Suffrage Society in regard to it. On these points, however, he should scarcely touch. He should merely notice, that the Complete Suffrage Association, as its name imported, held the principle, that every adult male person, of sane mind, and unconvicted of crime, is entitled to the electoral franchise. This, he apprehended, was absolutely necessary, in order to get rid of the demoralising influence of a slave class in the community. We all know enough of the evil effects of slavery in the southern states of America. We could, in a thousand instances, point to the injury done to the moral natures both of masters and slaves. The slavery in England is totally different in its character from this: still it is slavery. Every man, who is not a free man, feels the brand of slavery, and must, in the very nature of things, be discontented. The very degradation from which he cannot escape is destructive of all the higher moral feelings; and, so long as this state of things continues, it will be vain for masters to expect good servants. For their own sakes, then, as well as for the interest of their fellow-men, the masters ought to seek the emancipation of those under them. After an able speech in support of the principles of complete suffrage, and the various points necessary to make it satisfactory, for which we regret that we cannot find room, Mr Dick said: One word for Mr Miall, and he had done. In his opinion Mr Miall was the very man the times required to be in the House of Commons. He possessed that quality which was, of all others, most needed among our public men — sterling honesty of purpose. The smiles and the froms of the Premier would be equally lost upon him. He could neither be cajoled nor threatened into what he did not believe to be right. He seemed to be almost above the failing that belonged to other men. His great prevailing quality appeared to be this, "that he feared his God and had no other lear." Electors of Southwark, do honour to yourselves, by making this man your

Mr EBENEZER CLARKE, of Snaresbrook, said he rose with much pleasure to second the resolution, and he should not, like a rev. gentleman whom he highly esteemed, make an apology for being present on such an occasion, because he considered both ministers and laymen should be where their duty calls them; and if ever there was a time when men of all religions and of all opinions ought to come forward and support associations like that in the face of their country, now was that time. He understood the meeting was called for a double purpose-that of making known the principles of the Complete Suffrage Association, and endeavouring to secure the election of his esteemed friend Mr Miall. He had known him almost from his earliest career, and he believed, if he had a fault, it would be the singular one of being too honest. There were some men who, making claim to our suffrages, have such a happy mode of putting their sentiments, that he would defy all the philosophers of Greece to understand them; but his object was to secure the election of Mr Miall, who could not possibly be misunderstood; his statement of his principles was so plain that they who run might read. The present was a time when they ought to put forward all their energies. He wished to do this, not because he disbelieved they would do that which is right-not because he had not the greatest confidence in the men of Southwark, but because he loved them as he loved himself, and he loved honesty better than either. He asked them to do a grand duty, and, if they would have an honest man, teach him that they were honest themhonest man, teach him that they were honest them-selves—that they could refuse any bribe, even from the ladies themselves [laughter]. There were many persons who had promised Sir William Moles-worth their support, because they then thought there was not a better man; and that, having so pro-mised, they now feel in some difficulty; he hoped he regarded a promise as much as any man, but to do lightly was even better than to keep a promise that was made in error [cheers]. He advocated the suffrage question, because he felt it was a question of truth. He considered that every man who had He considered that every man who had not committed himself by crime should possess the franchise—he maintained, and confidently, that it was his right [cheers]. He said so upon two or three accounts. Should it be said, that they who had souls as well as other men—they who had natural and educational rights—should not also have civil rights as well? Mr Miall is an advocate of the natural freedom of religion, and as such, they ought civil rights as well? Mr Miall is an advocate of the utmost freedom of religion, and, as such, they ought to encourage him. He (Mr Clark) hoped he respected his rulers, but he should respect them more if they let his conscience alone. He hoped he loved his country, but he must not be told by them how to love his God. After alluding to the fortunes often spent in obtaining a seat in parliament, which they generally took care to replenish when they got it, and urging the necessity of returning Mr Miall free of all expense, Mr Clarke sat down, after a long and animated speech, amidst great applause.

The resolution was then put and carried, with one exception.

Mr Allan then proposed the second resolution, to the effect-

"That every adult male person of sane mind and un-convicted of crime, is entitled to the electoral franchise, and to such protection in the exercise of it, as will enable him to vote according to the dictates of his own

Mr Allam alluded, in the course of a long speech, to the inequalities in the various electoral districts, and strongly urged the necessity of returning to parliament those men who would endeavour to give us the political and religious truths for which we

struggle. Mr Miall was further in advance of liberty than Sir W. Molesworth, who could endow Popery; but he (Mr Allam) would refer them for Mr Miall's opinions to the Nonconformist [cheers], that match-less paper, for none other had come forward so boldly upon the principles which they advocated, and the principles of free trade. Sir W. Molesworth he (Mr A.) considered a very honest and consistent man in his way; and, as far as that gentleman understood political economy, he had no doubt but he would do all he could to carry them out; but they had also their opinions, and they could not understand—at least, he (Mr A.) could not—how these tand—at least, he (Mr A.) could not—how the could not he possible, while endowing two systems of religion, to obtain civil, religious, or commercial liberty [cheers]. He hoped, in conclusion, that, as England expects every man to do his duty, they would take up this matter in earnest and do so [cheers].

Mr Dixon seconded the resolution. He could

not see why a man is better qualified because he possesses a forty-shilling freehold. He thought as good hearts beat beneath a fustian jacket or a linen blouse as beneath the finest piece of broadcloth. He wanted to see men not come up to vote because it was their interest, but because it was in accordance with the dictates of their conscience. They well knew Mr Miall: there was no mistake about him—they had seen him living before them, they had read the effusions of his pen weekly. Mr Dixon then alluded to the praiseworthy efforts of Mr Webb, the chairman of Mr Miall's committee, and begged to second the resolution.

Several, who described themselves as canvassers for Mr Miall, subsequently addressed the meeting, and gave a hopeful account of the progress made by

them on behalf of their favourite candidate.

Mr Webb, the chairman of Mr Miall's committee, stated that committees had been formed in Edin-burgh, Glasgow, and various parts of Ireland, for the purpose of promoting Mr Miall's election, and numerous remittances and letters of sympathy had been received from them, which gave them the strongest hopes of success. In a long and able speech he alluded to the high qualifications possessed by Mr Miall, and said he did not doubt that he would

be at the top of the poll.

The resolution, which was again read by the Chairman, was then put, and carried unanimously. Mr Manss then proposed the next resolution-

"That, as Mr Miall has long proved himself the able and consistent advocate of perfect freedom in commerce, entire equality in religion, and complete re, resentation of the people, without which it is futile to hope for the permanent security of either, this meeting confidently hopes that he will be returned by the electors of Southwark as their representative in parliament, and pledges wark as their representative in parliament, and pledges itself to use every effort in his behalf.

Mr Mabbs then proceeded to say that, at the forthcoming election, they wanted deeds, not words, and exhorted them to use their utmost endeavours to return Mr Miall.

The resolution was then seconded by Mr Cock-SHAW, the sub-secretary of the Anti-state-church Association, and carried, without a dissentient.

A vote of thanks to the worthy chairman was then carried; and, after some encouraging observations from him respecting the present contest, the meeting separated at a late hour.

MEETINGS OF SIR W. MOLESWORTH'S FRIENDS.

Sir W. Molesworth met between 400 and 500 of his supporters at the Literary and Scientific Institu-tion, Borough road, on Wednesday evening; Mr E. Evans in the chair.

Sir W. Molesworth said that he was informed by his committee that the canvass on his behalf, so far as it had proceeded, had been most successful [loud cheering]. He was told that, so far as the canvass had gone, a majority of votes had been registered in his favour [renewed cheers]. Next in force to himself was Mr Pilcher, the Conservative candidate, and far weaker than either of them was Mr Miall ["Hear hear" and expressions of discontinuous and content was the content was Mr Miall ["Hear hear" and expressions of discontinuous and content was the conte He would assert that Mr Miall had no chance in this contest [loud cheering, prolonged for some moments, and a cry of "Why does he stand against you?"] Mr Miall and his friends must be well you?"] Mr Miall and his friends must be well aware of that fact. He (Sir W. Molesworth) had made a proposition to Mr Miall and his supporters which he now repeated-namely, that if a majority of the liberal electors were anxious that Mr Misll should become their representative, he (Sir W. Molesworth) was ready to retire from the contest [loud cheering, and cries of "No, no"]. If Mr Miall had believed that the feeling of a majority of the Libert electron was in his forms. the Liberal electors was in his favour, he and his friends would at once have accepted that proposi-tion [hear, hear]. He then vindicated the honesty of his political principles by a reference to his con duct in parliament. In reply to questions, he said that he had not read the Enclosure of Commons bill; and that, with regard to the Factories bill, he entertsined extreme reluctance to interfere in any way between the master and the workman.

The usual resolution of confidence was moved by Mr Wakeling, and carried with about twenty dis

The friends of Sir W. Molesworth held a meeting on Thursday at the King of Prussia Tavern, Tooley street. The room in which the meeting took place, and which would hold about 120 persons, was crammed, but it was evident that a large proportion of those present were not electors. Mr Young occupied the chair.

In the course of his address Sir W. Molesworth observed that Mr Miall had asked, in a speech he delivered last night, whether he (Sir W. Molesworth) would, if returned to parliament, he prepared

to vote for the immediate application of all the reveto vote for the immediate application of all the revenues of all established churches to state purposes. That gentleman gravely asked, in effect, whether he (Sir W. Moles worth) would vote for the destruction of the church of England, the church of Ireland, and the church of Scotland, and also for the destruction of the universities of Oxford and Cambridge. Now he would ask his hearers whether they did not think he would ask his hearers whether they did not think they would have enough to do if they commenced first with the church of Ireland ["hear" and cheers]. He (Sir W. Molesworth) had always, when he occupied a seat in parliament, supported measures for appropriating a portion of the revenues of the Irish church to state purposes. He must confess that, in his opinion, the House of Commons had quite enough to do with reference to the practical business of the days in fact, they had not sufficient time to of the day; in fact, they had not sufficient time to of the day; in fact, they had not sufficient time to attend even to that portion of their duties; and he considered that that assembly ought not to be turned into a debating club, for the discussion of abstract principles, which, however important they might be, could not at present lead to any practical result. If, as their representative, he (Sir W. Molesworth) were to bring forward in the House of Commons a proposition for the immediate destruction of the church of England, the church of Scotland and the church of England, the church of Scotland, and the church of Ireland, he feared that thinking and rechurch of Ireland, he feared that thinking and reflecting men would entertain but a very poor opinion of the judgment displayed by the electors of Southwark in returning so wi'd and impracticable an individual to parliament [hear, hear, and laughter]. He (Sir W. Molesworth) must confess that Mr Miall had far outbid him on this subject. That gentleman had acceed that if he became the representative of had stated that if he became the representative of Southwark he would test the feelings of the House of Commons on this question, and had asserted that in his opinion the forerunner of amelioration in this country would be the entire abolition of the esta-blished religion. He (Sir W. Molesworth) considered that the repeal of the corn laws would to a great extent ameliorate the condition of the people of this country, even though they were unfortunately compelled to bear with the church of England for one or two years longer [hear and cheers].

Mr Harris moved, and Mr Vouslay seconded, a

resolution in support of the hon. baronet.

On Friday evening a meeting of the friends of Sir William Molesworth, resident in the parish of St Saviour, was held at the Queen's Head tavern, High

street, when a large number of electors attended. In consequence of the room being too small, an adjournment to the balcony in the court yard of the tavern took place.

Mr EMANUEL COOPER occupied the chair.

Sir W. Molesworth said, that his prospects of success daily increased, and he felt hopeful of de-feating Mr Pilcher; for the real contest was between himself and the Tory. It was absurd, ridiculous, and preposterous, to talk of the prospects of the third candidate, Mr Miall. Indeed, Mr Miall was not a candidate for the honour of representing them, he was a date for the honour of representing them, he was a candidate for the honour of preventing his (Sir W. Molesworth's) return, and for securing the election of a Tory. His committee informed him, that already the majority of the Liberal party had promised him their votes; and the committee found that the supporters of Mr Miall were insignificant in number. Mr Miall, not very politely, had accused him of an electioneering trick, because he asserted that he was stronger than Mr Miall. Mr Miall had declared that the contrary was the fact. He would not be suited. the contrary was the fact. He would not be guilty of a want of courtesy in retorting Mr Miall's charge. He would merely say, that his acts were in accordance with his assertions; that he had offered to put the question of the comparative strength of the two candidates to a trial, and if he were weaker than Mr Miall, he was ready to retire from the contest, pro-vided Mr Miall would consent to do so if he were the weaker. Mr Miall had over and over again re-jected these offers. He had heard that Mr Miall was a gentleman of some penetration and character. A very small amount of penetration would enable him to discover the game he was playing. It was simply this:—If he could get Mr Miall out of the field, he could easily beat the Tory—perhaps even the Tory would not come to the scratch. He should the Tory would not come to the scratch. therefore, secure his seat without difficulty, and save his pocket. If, however, Mr Miall persevered, the contest between the Tory and himself would be a contest between the Tory and himself would be a severe and expensive one, though he hoped to gain it. His game, therefore, was to get Mr Miall out of the way. Now, as he was far stronger than Mr Miall, as he had secured the promises of a majority of the Liberal electors, he was certain that if Mr Miall would but accede to his proposal, of ascertaining which should retire on account of being the weaker, the lot would fall upon Mr Miall to retire. But Mr Miall knew well his weakness, otherwise he would have jumped at his proposal, and played precisely the same game which he was then playing.

Mr Clarke moved the usual resolution of confi-

Mr CLARKE moved the usual resolution of confidence in Sir W. Molesworth, and it was seconded by Mr Howard, a Dissenter, who said the effect of returning a Tory candidate—and if Mr Miall and his friends persisted in dividing the Liberal party, it was possible that a Tory might be elected—would be a declaration, on the part of the borough, in favour of the principle of church extension, and accions the of the principle of church extension, and against the voluntary system [hear, hear].

A meeting of the liberal electors of the parish of Christchurch, Southwark, was held on Monday night, at the Wurtemberg Arms tavern, Hatfield street, Stamford street, to meet Sir W. Molesworth, and hear a statement of his political opinions. About four hundred persons were present. Mr Brady oc-

cupied the chair.
Sir W. Molzzwenym's address consisted chiefly of reply. En (hir W. Melesworth) entremely regretted

that Mr Miall and his friends had quitted the high ground of reason and argument [cries of "No," and cheers], and had descended to personalities. [Interruption.] Defeated in argument, foiled in their hopes of support, they had become angry, and had condescended to abuse [hear, hear]. In the first place, Dr Price had accused him of gross dishonesty [shame, shame !], because he did not agree in opinion with that individual. Mr Apsley Pellatt had also said that he (Sir W. Molesworth) was not fit to represent this borough, because he had been educated at one of the universities. He thought that Mr Pellatt and his friends were opposed to all disqualifications, except on the ground of crime ["Hear," and cheers]. Now, did these enlightened and tolerant gentlemen consider that the fact of having been educated at one of the universities was tantamount to a crime [hear, hear]? If it were a crime, he (Sir W. Molesworth) had committed it, for he had received his education at Trinity college, Cambridge. If it were a crime, it had been committed by many of the most intelligent and highly educated men in the country; by many of those who had been most distinguished for their acquirements in literature, science, and learning. He would put it to this meeting whether, in their opinion, the fact of his having been a student at the University of Cambridge disqualified him for being their representative? [crics of "No. no," and loud cheers.] Mr Miall—the Rev. Mr Miall—had asserted that he was insincere in his professions on the Voluntary question, because he possessed some presentations to the church of England [a voice, "Then I'm sure you won't abuse 'em," and laughter]. He inherited that property from his fathers, and he could not believe that Mr Miall or any one else could blame him for retaining it [cries of "No, no;" "I wish I had it;" laughter, and cheers]. He acknowledged that, to a certain degree, and in this respect, his personal interests were opposed to the voluntary system; but he here repeated that he was a firm, honest, and sincere supporter of the voluntary principle [a voice, "There's nothing dishonest about you." Laughter and great cheering.] He (Sir W. Molesworth) might be allowed to state, that whenever he had been requested to grant ground upon his estates in Devonshire or Cornwall for the erection of Dissenting chapels, he had always cheerfully acquiesced [hear, hear]; he had subscribed to the erection of such chapels, and he was at that moment part proprietor of a Dissenting chapel. The Rev. Mr Miall [a voice, "He is not a Reverend"] had endeavoured to excite feelings of religious animosity and rancour in the minds of the electors of Southwark against him (Sir W. Molesworth), and had called upon the Dissenters of the borough to shrink with horror from supporting him, because he pre-sumed to differ in opinion from that gentleman. Language so bigoted as that which had been used towards him, could hardly be found in the annals of Rome. [A voice, "You're a friend to Rome, aint

Mr W. Hawes moved a resolution, expressing the opinion of the meeting, that the views of Sir W. Molesworth, on all practical questions, were of so liberal a character as to entitle him to the confidence of the electors, and pledging themselves to use their utmost exertions to secure his return [cheers].

The motion was then seconded, and, having been put by the chairman, was carried by a large majority, only about twenty hands being held up against it.

MEETING OF MR PILCHER'S FRIENDS.

For the second time Mr Pilcher met his supporters at the Europa tavern, Rotherhithe, on Friday evening. About twenty minutes after seven Mr Pilcher, accompanied by his committee, arrived in procession, in a number of coaches, preceded by a band of music, and several flags and banners, on which were represented party mottoes and emblems.

Mr Shaw took the chair, and addressed a few remarks to the meeting, depreciating the rival candidates. At the conclusion of his address he introduced Mr Pilcher to the meeting.

Mr PILCHER was received with loud cheers, and roceeded to explain the grounds on which he sought the suffrages of the electors. He expended vast sums of money among the labouring classes in the borough, and he was desirous to support the charities in the borough; and if other gentlemen who thought of representing the borough at some future time would come forward with the same feelings and inclinations, he would be the first to recommend them to the constituency of the borough. He knew the wants of the borough: he was well acquainted with them; and he hoped ere long to see the borough of Southwark not inferior to the city of London itself (cheers). He haved to live to see the day when the [cheers]. He hoped to live to see the day when the project would be carried out, which he knew was entertained, of opening out what he might call a large field of wharfs and docks for the steamers that now obstructed the navigation of the Thames [cheers]. That would be a benefit, not only to the labouring classes, but every gentleman who had property in the neighbourhood. After expressing his dislike of the poor law, he said that he was entirely opposed to the Maynooth grant, and, had he been in the House of Commons last session, he would have opposed it; and should it be preposed would have opposed it; and, should it be proposed to rescind that grant, he, for one, would strenuously exert himself to oppose its being renewed again. He thought it was by maintaining that position they cou'd show toleration to every other class of religion. They would hold out to them the hand of friendship, and preserve peace among them, so that every man might worship God under his own vine and his own fig tree. In conclusion, he stated that he was opposed to the endowments out of the public purse. The Church of England had plenty of tithes; and its

riches increased as the population increased, so that he was opposed to all endowments in favour of any church [great applause].

Several questions were asked the hon. candidate on the corn laws, the pension list, and the suffrage. On the first, he said, he was willing that every one should have a cheap loaf, and he would, therefore, support any change in the corn laws consistent with the existing interests of the country. He would do away with all pensions, except in such well-deserved instances as Sir Henry Pottinger. He was willing to enlarge the suffrage to the honest and industrious, according as circumstances might render it advisable. On the subject of triennial parliamerts he was also satisfied to be guided by the voice of his constituents [loud cheers].

Dr Misking, secretary of the Horselydown Loyal Conservative Association, moved, and Mr Grisen-thwaite seconded, a resolution, that Mr Pilcher was a fit and proper person to represent the borough in parliament.

The CHAIRMAN put the motion, which was carried by acclamation.

SELECTIONS FROM THE PRESS.

(The Eclectic Review for September.)

We wait to see what the Dissenters of Southwark will do. Their numbers are sufficient to determine the struggle, and if there be honesty in them, they will return Mr Miall. To this course they are pledged by their many professions during their recent discussions of the Maynooth bill, and he who urges the question of expediency or pleads the hopelessness of the contest in vindication of his vote being given to Sir William Molesworth, is treacherous to the cause of religious liberty, and reckless of its triumph.

The Liberal party, as it is termed, require to be taught that we value our principles, and intend to act on them. As yet, they have no faith in our profession, and it would be marvelous if they had, for we have done nothing to warrant it. Our religious convictions have been held in subserviency to our political associations, and mere Whig and Radical candidates, hating our religion, and ignorant of our ecclesiastical principles, have, in consequence, had our electoral support. It is time that an end should be put to this state of things. It has already continued too long, and has inflicted on our character and principles an amount of injury which years of honest and consistent labour will be required to

It is an auspicious sign of the times, that such a man as Mr Miall should have been invited to offer himself, on such grounds, to the constituency of Southwark. That Dissenter, and especially that Dissenting minister, incurs a fearful responsibility, who fails to record his vote in his favour, for nothing more is needed to secure his return, than the united and cordial support of the Nonconformist body. On this point we speak advisedly. They have it in their power to secure a representative of their principles, every way worthy of their confidence, and qualified for the advocacy of their cause; and, if they fail to do so, whatever plea may be urged, they will richly merit, as they will undoubtedly receive, the scornful rebuke of all right-minded men.

(From the Morning Post.) Were we to choose between the Liberal candidates, we should most decidedly give the preference to Mr Miall. We have not the slightest doubt that he is by far the sincerer man of the two, and that goes for much. In such times as the present, a sincere man, who is not afraid to speak his mind, may be considered a valuable acquisition to the House of Commons, whatever party he may profess to belong to. Sir William Molesworth we regard as a man whom ministerial artifice would soon make its own. The theoretical plausibilities which belong to the trickery of modern management would suit him exactly. A few cloudy compliments to his intellectuality would at once bind Sir William to the minister, and from thenceforth, though he might continue to keep up a show of independence, yet he would be put down in the little book at Whitehall ardens as a manageable man. Now we do not think this of Mr Miall. Utterly erroneous as we consider him to be, we have no doubt that his pride is in the direct, open, distinct, advocacy of his views. We doubt that even ministerial blandishments would induce him to await ministerial convenience while modes of government were continued which he holds to be unwise and unjust. If we understand him, he wants not merely improved modes of government. but that the people themselves should effect these improvements, and have all the satisfaction and éclat of being the conscious and conspicuous doers of the deed. We doubt whether he would be satisfied with seeing the Conservative party humbugged into the adoption of those measures which he thinks good. He would, we suppose, rather have their opposition than a consent cajoled out of them by confused representations, partly false and partly de-lusive, which they might be without mind to see through, or without energy to without mind to see through, or without energy to withstand. If Mr Miall be a downright, sincere, uncompromising Radical, he would scorn to gain his point by delusion of any sort. We should, therefore, much rather have him than one of a class which seems to be incapable either of cordial fellowship, or of a fair stand-up battle. fair stand-up battle.

(From the Pritannia—Tory.)
We are opposed to both candidates. But had we to choose one of them, we should certainly choose Mr Miall, not only because he is an able, but because, according to his principles, he is an honest and a sincere man. He would represent something. He would represent Chartism, and the party opposed to all religious endowments. Of

the two, though Heaven forbid such an alternative should ever be offered to England, it would be better that the revenues of the church should go to secular purposes, than that they should be divided among the hundreds of sects which may be found in the circle of the British empire; and that seems the principal point at issue between the two candidates—one would endow no religions, the other would endow all.

(From the Patriot.)

The truth is, that this contest is not merely a contest between a Dissenting anti-Maynooth candidate and a Liberal pro-Maynooth one; it is also a contest between the Dissenting interest and what is called "the Liberal interest." Had the contest been provoked by our own friends, our opinion on it might have been different. But the case is otherwise. The contest has been provoked by "the Liberal interest." It was "the Liberal interest" that set at nought the opposition of the Dissenters to the Maynooth grant, and encouraged Sir Robert Peel to despise it too; and it is "the Liberal interest" that is now attempting to thrust a pro-Maynooth candidate upon the reluctant Dissenters in Southwark. Therefore, let "the Liberal interest "look to it. The Dissenters have been the lackeys of "the liberal interest" long enough. They will no longer wear the livery of the big house in Pall-Mall, nor do the tehests of the big men who infest it. The writer in the British Quarterly Review (supposed to be the learned editor of that journal) has hit the right nail on the head, when he recommends them, for the future, to make terms for themselves and their principles. Whig traffickers in votes stand in need of some "great moral lessons;" and we know none who have a greater right, or better means of instructing them, than the Dissenters. "The Liberal interest" begins to entertain the fond conceit, that it can dispense with the aid of Dissenters, whose religious crotchets quadrate so ill with the unscrupulous ways of thorough-going partisans. Let them have the opportunity, if they please, of making the experiment. By standing to their own principles, the Dissenters may bring upon themselves the frequent accusation of "dividing the Liberal interest;" but we are firmly persuaded it is the only way of bringing "the Liberal interest" to its senses.

(From the Glasgow National.)

Molesworth and Miall have reached nearly identical political opinions. The editor of Hobbes and the evangelical Dissenter are both Radicals. In Miall Radicalism is his view of Christianity applied to politics. In Molesworth, Radicalism is the philosophy of Hobbes and Bentham applied to politics. Hence their differences. Miall finds the separation of church and state in the New Testament—Molesworth finds the power of self-interest delineated by his philosophers. The sources of their fundamental principles, therefore, make the one zealously opposed, and the other friendly enough, to the endowment of the Popish priesthood.

(From the Leicester Mercury).

In Southwark, however, something more is at stake than either of the ephemeral trifles we have mentioned. The public are now awaiting the issue of the first skirmish of a most momentous campaign. On the one side are ranged ecclesiastical emancipation and complete commercial and political freedom. On the other, Whig and Tory toleration and Whig and Tory expediency. The contest, not only in this initial stage of it, but in all succeeding ones, will be between forces of great magnitude. The arts of war employed will be, at least as far as one side is concerned, novel; while on its issue the dearest interests of this country are suspended.

Another ground for the general anxiety awakened by this contest is, that the same battle which is presently to be fought in the borough of Southwark will henceforth be the battle of every constituency in the empire. The great questions at issue by no means peculiarly affect the electors of Southwark or any other electors. Recent changes in the religious world have awakened the serious attention of every portion of the British public, while the conduct of parliament with relation to them in the enactment of a permanent endowment of Maynooth, in the Irish Education bill, and in the prospective measures to which these inevitably tend, has pushed them into unusual, although by no means undue, prominence. What is with one party a matter of policy, is with the other an affair of conscience; and thus, while with the one the great qu stion may be mooted or kept back as the temper of constituencies may suggest, with the other it assumes the form of a sacred duty to bring it forward on every possible occasion, and to submit it to the severest trial. The question is now no longer whether this or that religious faith shall be sustained by the resources and covered by the wings of the state, but whether the parliament of this country shall henceforth be permitted to meddle at all with the religious belief of the subject.

Let party perish and let principle survive; and if the pending contest should teach to every constituency in this empire, no other truth than this, that henceforth party factions can never be built on the ruins of political justice, we shall be content.

(From the Glasgow Chronicle.)

For ourselves, we have often given evidence that we have no great objection to political opinions such as Mr Miall professes. Were we among the electors of Southwark, therefore, we should not quarrel with him on this score, and to those who did, but who agreed with him otherwise, we should say that there was no great risk of opportunities arising in which his opinions on questions of constitutional

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politics would be a matter of much practical importance. We hold that the friends of religious liberty should accommodate themselves to circumstances, and even make sacrifices of their party and sectional predilections, for the sake of securing the parliamentary services of one or two able and true friends of the great cause they have at heart.

(From the Oxford Chronicle.)

We have long been convinced that the "philosophic Radicals," scarcely less than the ministerial Whigs, were instrumental in letting down the cause of practical, wholesome, financial, and truly Conservative reform, upon which the heart of the nation was set, and, failing to realise, has lost faith in men of every name.

We may be singular in expressing these truths, but they are not the less truths, and the occasion seems fitting for their utterance. We hope the Southwark election will be a schooling for Sir W. Molesworth, and the men of his class; and, if Sir W. Molesworth and his friends learn anything from the discipline, thanks will be due to Mr Miall from the country at large; and, if the price of the lesson is the return of Mr Pilcher, it will be by no means too dear.

(From the Norfolk News.)

The momentous question which gives so great an interest to the present transactions at Southwark, is not only whether Mr Miall be returned, but whether, in the almost universal prostitution of principle, the Dissenters also shall prove recreant. Men are looking on from all parts of the kingdom to ascertain, not what will be the result of the poll in 1845, but what may be expected from the constituency in 1846 or 1847. The hopes, the fears, the anxieties, now excited, are suspended upon the issue, not as it affects one man, but as it must involve, hereafter, the destinies of the nation.

(From Lloyd's Weekly London Newspaper.) Mr Miall's political and ecclesiastical opinions were stated with tolerable fullness and precision in our last. Since then, as we are glad to find, the Dissenters have publicly identified themselves with him. This is as it should be. The principles put forward by Mr Miell, and upon which he resolves to stand or fall, are either in accordance with those of the body to which he belongs, or they are not. If they are not, the body should disavow them—if they are, they are too important to be slighted or evaded. We repeat, therefore, that it affords us great pleasure to find that the Dissenters, as a body, have, upon this occasion, thrown off all squeamishness, and boldly come forward on behalf of Mr Miall, and the principles he avows, as a candidate for the representation of Southwark.

(From the Manchester Times.)

The supporters of Sir W. Molesworth would make no such sacrifice in voting for Mr Miall as Mr Miall's supporters would in voting for Sir William. The non-endowment men say, that it is an outrage to their consciences to tax them for other men's religious instruction. They do not ask any exclusive privileges. They do not ask anything for themselves. They do not say, "Pay our parsons—support our colleges." They simply ask that the whole should not be taxed for the benefit of a part. The supporters of Sir William are not, we conceive, so intolerant, so bigoted, so tyrannical, as to say, "Your conseigness that he entresed you shall now for other consciences shall be outraged, you shall pay for other men's religious instruction, the whole shall be taxed for the benefit of a part." Sir William's supporters, therefore, would lose nothing in transferring their votes to Mr Miall, while to call upon Mr Miall's supporters to vote for Sir William would be to ask the sacrifice of what they believe to be a great principle.

We do not see any hardship in requiring that the candidate who is for free trade should also be required to be for free religion, for it is no more than requiring that he should carry out his own principles. We object to being taxed as a nation, that a landowner may be enabled to pay the interest on his mortgages. On the same ground we ought to object to being taxed to enable any sect to pay its religious instructions. The rule that the whole should not be taxed for the benefit of a part, applies in the one case as strongly as in the other.

THE SOUTHWARK ELECTION.

DEAR SIR-With pain I see it reported that the Rev. Dr Price said, at the meeting of the Anti state-church Association last night, in reference to the declaration of Sir W. Molesworth, that though a Voluntary he would have supported the Maynooth grant—"When he (Dr Price) heard a man of intellect setting up such a plea, he could only attribute it to a want of comprehension or

gross dishonesty."
Now, with submission, "the want of comprehension" seems to me to be on the part of Dr Price. A more straightforward man has not appeared in public life than Sir William Molesworth; and, to those dispassionate enough to hear him aright, this quality is perfectly ob-

vious in his Southwark speeches.

Sir William is a philosophical radical, who deems the Voluntary principle the best on the whole, and in the abstract. His reason for preferring it is, that it is most just to all sects, in their secular interests. But in Ireland a hidaway no their secular interests. just to all sects, in their secular interests. But in Ireland a hideous pecuniary injustice, called a state church, exists, and is likely to exist for many a day. Justice to the interests of the majority of the Irish in these circumstances, suggested to the philosophical radical the endowment of the church of the injured majority. Were the Catholic Irish church endowed on a scale of equal-wealth with the Protestant Irish church, the injustice to the majority of the Irish people in their secular interthe majority of the Irish people, in their secular interests, would so far cease. Hence the support of the Maynooth grant is dictated to the philosophical radical by his love of justice. Hobbes, Bentham, and the founders of the school of philosophical radicalism, held good government to be justice to all the interests of the

community. Dr Price, therefore, is guilty of accusing Sir W. Molesworth of stupidity and dishonesty, for being intelligent and honest in a different way from that in which Dr Price chooses himself to be intelligent and honest. The ideal of the philosophical radical is justice to all interests, if not by paying no sect, why then by paying all sects.

Now the voluntaryism of Dr Price is something which he finds in his Bible. In the hearts of the evangelical voluntaries certain texts of the New Testament are on fire. They abhor the connexion of church and state as a corruption of Christianity, fraught with bad government. What would be justice to all interests, and therefore an approach to the ideal of the philosophical Radical, the payment of all sects, is to the evangelical volun-

cal, the payment of all sects, is to the evangelical voluntary a vision of horror, as the corruption of all religions.

May I guard myself from misapprehension. I never have been a philosophical Radical of the utilitarian school. The endowment of Romanism is not a question to be decided by me on the principles of the selfish philosophies of Hobbes or of Bentham. When an opportunity is given me, I may try to say why I deem it, as a measure of statesmanship, a blunder—in its bearings on the whole community, an injustice—and, as it affects the progress of society in science and letters, freedom and philosophy, in all its highest and holiest aspects, nothing short of a crime. I have the honour to be,

Dear sir, yours most respectfully,

JOHN ROBERTSON,

Formerly editor of the London and Westminster Review.

Albany street, Regent's Park,

August 26, 1845.

August 26, 1845.

[We willingly give insertion to the above letter, and think it not a little calculated to remove any doubt as to the exact nature of Sir W. Molesworth's ecclesiastical sentiments. Our respected correspondent will, however, perceive, by the subjoined extract from the corrected report of Dr Price's speech, that the implied censure of Dr Price is quite inapplicable, founded, as it is, upon an incorrect report in the daily papers of what he actually uttered:—"He had, however, to deal with them on the question of religious liberty, and the matter between them stood thus: Sir W. Molesworth, notwithstanding his knowledge of the interest taken in the Maynooth question by the electors of South-wark, preserved in his address an absolute and un broken silence, which was equivalent to an acknowledgment that his views did not accord with those of a majority of the electors. But the case did not rest there. Sir Wm Molesworth, at a meeting in that room, distinctly stated, honestly and without re-serve—and, so far as the mere honesty was concerned, he respected him for the fact-he stated that, had he been in the House of Commons at the time the Maynooth bill was before the legislature, he should Maynooth bill was before the legislature, he should have voted with his party, saying he regarded it as an educational measure. It was, forsooth, not an ecclesiastical, but an educational measure, and therefore to support it involved no violation of the voluntary principle [laughter]. An educational measure! If ever there was an ecclesiastical measure submitted to parliament, it was this: and he felt little respect for the intellect or the heart of the man who could put forth such a plea [loud cheers]. He knew it had been used by others whom, on other grounds, he would willingly support. But, when he saw clear minded men affirm that such a measure for the education of the religious teachers of a particular body—when he heard them affirm that their vote for such a bill was justified, because it was not an ecclesiastical but educational measure he was compelled to charge them either with feebleness of intellect or dishonesty of purpose" (much applause)].

TO THE EDITOR OF THE PATRIOT. SIR-I enclose a letter, which I have just received; and as my friend allows the use of it in any way I may think conducive to good, it has occurred to me as suitable for insertion in your paper. The sentiments it contains are worthy of the writer, and calculated to benefit the Liberal cause. Let all our rich Dissenters follow in the same course, and they will then prove that they fully understand their principles, and will, at no distant period, enjoy the happiness and glory of sharing in their triumph.

Hackney, August 30, 1845.

F. A. COX. in their triumph.

Hackney, August 30, 1845. Poundsford-park, Taunton, Aug 29, 1845.

MY DEAR SIR-This morning appeal from the committee for conducting the election of Mr Miall, and as I can write to you, as an old friend, more freely on the subject than I could do to them in return, allow me to say, that I read with much pleasure the report of the interest you felt in Mr Miall's success. It is, nevertheless, true, that in some of his extreme principles I am far from agreed with him; but on the importance of a prompt and decided movement against the adoption of a prompt and decided movement against the adoption of any measures by Sir Robert Peel for the creation of a new established church, as well as a decided effort for the freedom, the entire freedom, of our fellow-subjects in Ireland. England, Scot-land, and the colonies, from all ecclesiastical alli-ance, dependence, or control, I will go with himself and his associates to the fullest extent. As a late active member of the Anti-Maynooth committee, I felt it my duty to labour, and I did so most cheerfully, with the friends of the establishment in opposition to the endowment of Maynooth, with all its anticipated consequences; and we proceeded to the close of the well-fought battle in a spirit of harmony and love. You know the result. Sir Robert and his party smiled at our apparent inconsistencies; and, in the view of strict and impartial justice, he found it no difficult task to place his argument for the unendowed six millions in opposition to the partial views of our associates. Between endowed truth and unendowed error we failed; and the conviction is now deepening itself on my own mind, that it is to the principles—the anti-establishment principles—of the New Testament, that we are to look, under the blessing of God, for the liberation of the world from all anti-Christian errors, and the human mind from all the tyranny of ecclesiastical domination The dignitaries of the establishment, and the clergy at large, with but a few exceptions, with our beloved

brother, Mr Baptist Noel, and some like-minded with him, are not only unprepared to resist the encroachments of statesmen on the rights of conscience and the establishment of the hierarchy of Rome; but in instances where we anticipated the most decided opposition to the Maynooth measure, we found nothing like the spirit of him who counted all things but loss for the excellency of the knowledge of Jesus Christ. The recollection of favours which they had received, or anticipated, left us in doubt whether those prelates would favour or oppose a measure so hostile in its influence to the gospel of peace.

No efforts are yet making to prepare for coming events. A holy decision is required of the Nonconformists of our times. As one of the treasurers of the Home Missionary Society for twenty-six years, I have long felt the brother, Mr Baptist Noel, and some like-minded with

times. As one of the treasurers of the Home Missionary Society for twenty-six years, I have long felt the evils of the church-and-state system as seriously impeding our progress in every direction. Our missionaries have passed through many a fiery ordeal. The arm of power, the spirit of bigotry, the extraordinary activity of clerical advocates for their Tractarian and anti-Christian system; their heartless and worldly perfermance of forms and ceremonies; their misappropriation of charities; their conditional offer of favours and promises on the one hand, and of threats against the church-absentee on the other; their "No church, no bread, no potatoes, no blankets, no work denunciations; the dismissal of servants and of farm-labourers; the libels poured upon the characters of those whose firmness rather entitled them to respect, is only part of the catalogue which the history of our agricultural districts present to the moment in which I write. The agricultural labourer is but a slave; he may select his place of abode, but he is not a possessor of the inalienable rights of conscience; he cannot worship where he pleases: ecclesiastical, aristo-cratical, or the landlord or the farmer's authority, separately or combined, regard him as their property, and deprive him of his rights, as a Briton—place every species of compulsive tyranny in battle-array against him—neith r his Sabbaths, nor the choice of a sanctuary for worship, are his own; and his immortal interests and hopes are transferred to the constrained guardianship of men whom the apostle has declared to be accursed.

I IIt is high time that we should send Christian men into the senate of this influential empire; and most cordially do I concur with you, that Mr Miall's high moral character—his consistent, enlightened, and sinmoral character—his consistent, enightened, and sin-cere piety, do, in these matters, entitle h m to our fullest confidence. We need such as will raise their voices in energetic denunciations against such usurpations as Tahiti, Malta, and Madeira have presented, and who, feeling their responsibility to an unblessed world, will seek to render all the means appropriated by Christian disinterestedness, liberality, and seal, efficient for its re-civery—men who will protest against the diffusion of covery—men who will protest against the diffusion of principles such as those which are patronised by the National School Society at home, and the Gospel Propagation Society abroad—principles which the Bishop of Calcutta declares are periling the very existence of Christianity in India, and to which the London Missionary and Baptist Missionary Societies make the same attestations in recent reports.

Feeling, therefore, that the complete triumph of truth over error, the carly establishment of civil and religious liberty, depend instrumentally on the success of those principles which Mr Miall and his coadjutors are now seeking to establish in the Southwark battle field; and, that, with these convictions, I cannot remain an indiffezent spectator in such a contest (my exceptions are com-paratively slight; for, in Mr Miall's success, I believe the spirit of true Christian freedom will gain such strength, as to render even universal suffrage not only harmless, but even beneficial), may I trouble you to say to the committee, that I shall be happy to be in the list

of subscribers to the expenses of five guineas?
With my sincerely anxious wishes for Mr Miall's

I am, sir, yours, to esteem and serve, THOS. THOMPSON. Rev. Dr Cox.

P.S.—You are quite welcome to make any use of my expressed anxiety for Mr Miall's success, if you deem it likely to be of any service to the good cause. These are not the days for a quiet and snug neutrality.

SIR ROBERT PEEL AN "APPRENTICE BOY."-It is stated-we know not whether correctly or otherwise -that the Premier is a member of that most loyal of all loyal confederations, the "Prentice Boys" of Derry. If this be a fact, Sir Robert is indeed a Derry. If this be a fact, Sir Robert is indeed a black sheep, and, as such, in deservedly ill odour with the body whom, in common with all others who ever trusted him, he has so basely betrayed. -Banner of Ulster.

The Board of Trade have issued circulars to the London and Croydon and Eastern Counties Companies, recommending the abolition of assistant engines behind a train.

SPLENDID PROJECT.—The corporation of Manchester has resolved to avail itself of Mr Ewart's bill, for the purpose of immediately establishing in that town a Museum illustrative of all the industrial arts, with the various applications of science and art to economic purposes. It is proposed to erect a splendid building at the cost of £100,000!

During the present week, it has been rumoured that the Right Honourable David Boyle is about to resign his high situation as Lord Justice-General of Scotland, and to be succeeded by Duncan McNeill, Esq., Lord Advocate. - Edinburgh Chronic's.

FACTORY LABOUR. - AN EXAMPLE WORTHY OF IMITATION. — Messrs Norris, Sykes, and Fisher, have very kindly reduced the hours of labour at their establishment, Newton-mill, Huddersfield, from 12 to 11 hours a day.

Mr Gower says that the extract of tobacco will cure neuralgia (tie doloweux) so that it shall not return, and this with once using .- Medical Times.

DREADFUL STORM AND LOSS OF LIFE. - A dreadful storm has spread havoe, death, and mourning over the north-eastern coast of Scotland. It occurred on Wednesday and Thursday week; when a large number of fishing boats—twenty, at least—were sunk or stranded, and some half-dozen men drowned.

Literature.

Temper and Temperament; or. Varieties of Character.
By the Author of "The Women of England," &c.
Fisher, Son, and Co. 1845. Plates 1 and 2.
Mns Ellis possesses, in perfection, the womanly excellence of being "a close observer." The little boy "whose ruling principle was that of never walking when there was a possibility of being carried "—the Major Vining, whom "not to disturb in his own person constituted the highest merit he had ever imagined in his Vining, whom "not to disturb in his own person constituted the highest merit he had ever imagined in his children," and the "most devoted of mothers," with whom "the good humour of her children naturally went a long way, and their endearments still further," are specimens. Mrs Ellis has also not a few affectations, of which "thymy common," broomy dells," and such-like, are instances, not to mention (though perhaps that is no fault of the fair author's) the perfect namby-pamby ism of the plates. We like, however, what we here see of this work. There are some beautiful passages—much human nature—and a tone of moral reflection bearing upon the formation of character, which can scarcely fail—assuming the fictitious form to be a proper medium suming the fictitious form to be a proper medium-

The Character and Influence of Satan. By J. H. WIL-SON, Birmingham. Aylott and Jones. 1845. pp. 84. This is not a common-place production. The subject is eminently difficult; and, in so small a compass, all the perplexities cannot be disentangled. But the author has thought for himself, and his book has much prac-

The Continental Echo. No. 9. September. London : John Snow.

A COMPLETE record of Protestant proceedings on the continent. The number before us contains a full account of the movement now agitating the German churches

Christ, the Christian's God and Saviour. In Four Parts.

By the late Rev. J. SPENCE, M.A. Ward and Co. THE contents of this volume, which is dedicated to Dr Wardlaw, are—Part 1. The Witness of Christ. Part 2. The Person of Christ. Part 3. The Work of Christ. Part 4. The Claims of Christ. It is posthu-

The Voice of Israel. No. 17. September. J. Unwin. To those of our readers who are interested in the success of Christian efforts for the conversion of the Jews this periodical will be a valuable authority for intellience. It contains n. my clever articles on Hebrew

literature and manners.

Conversations on some of the old Poets. By J. R. LOWELL. Cambridge, U. S. 1845. pp. 263.

We give a cordial welcome across the Atlantic to Mr Lowell. We read his poetry with much pleasure. We think even more highly of his prose. His draughts of Hipprocrene have been deep. We congratulate our American cousins on being so delightfully led into the beauties of our English poets, and hope that Great Britain will one day enjoy the benefit of the re-publication. There are a few of Mr Lowell's propositions with which we cannot coincide. But his taste is true; and will eventually lead him out of such mistakes as his dewill eventually lead him out of such mistakes as his de-preciation of Pope, and his notion that Keats has writ-ten some things better than Milton: both of them heresies so gross as to cause us to wonder how they could have been seriously entertained.

The Mirror of the Gospel. By J. R. BALME. Hamilton and Co. 1845.

WITHOUT much real thought, this volume is calcuated to do good, and is energetic, earnest, and forcible

An Account of the Machine-wrought Hosiery Trade; it-Extent, and the Condition of the Framework Knits ters. By W. Felkin, F.L.S. Strange. 1845.

A VALUABLE pamphlet, showing, by enlarged statistics, that the rate of wages in the stocking trade is probably lower than those of any corresponding class of labourers in this country, and that the depression of the frame-workers has arisen from no lack of energy in improving their machinery. proving their machinery.

The Fastor's Office and the People's Duty; a Discourse delivered in the Independent Chapel, Atherston, Oct. 13, 1844, on occasion of the Death of Rev. R. M. Miller. By JOHN SIBREE. Ward. 1845. An appropriate tribute to a good and useful minister

Hindostan; its Landscapes, Palaces, Temples, Tombs. With Descriptions, by EMMA ROBERTS. Fisher, Son, and Co. Part I.

This is the first of a new series. The first is from a drawing by Allom, "Crossing of a Saucha near Jumno-tree," and is capital. The vignette is not so good. The third, "Mohuna, near Deobun;" and the fourth, "Snowy Range — Himalaya Mountains," have great merit, especially the latter, from a drawing by Turner.

France Illustrated. Drawings by T. Allom, Esq. Descriptions by the Rev. G. N. WRIGHT, M.A. Fisher, Son, and Co. First Division.

A CHARMING work for the boudoir or drawing-room. Some of the drawings are of surpassing excellence, and display Mr Allom's well-known genius. We perhaps could point out what may be regarded as the best; but the general merit is so great as to forbid the invidious

The Character of the True Church. By W. LEASK

MR LEASK's works have always great merit. This is a clear, perspicuous statement of important truths.

Sea-Side Pleasures. By ELIZABETH ANNE ALLOM. Aylott and Jones.

interesting and instructive little work for sea-side ramblers, containing much useful information on the natural history of shells, sea weeds, and fossils.

THE " MORNING ADVERTISER," AND THE SOUTH-WARK ELECTION.—We are happy to learn that Dr Sheridan, the spirited editor of the Morning Advertiser, has in some measure recovered from the illness under which, for some time, he has been labouring. Perhaps his absence from his post may account for the strange inconsistency of our contemporary, as an advocate of the voluntary principle, in relation to the Southwark election.—Patriot.

COMPLETE SUFFRAGE MEETING AT DEVONPORT.—
A lecture upon "The Right of the People to the Elective Franchise," was delivered at the Mechanics' Institution on Wednesday evening, by Mr Thomas Spencer, incumbent of Hinton Charterhouse, near Bath. We understand that the lecturer visited this town at the instance of the Complete Suffrage Association; and as his various publications, advocating reform in nearly every branch of both the state and the church, have obtained a pretty wide celebrity, a numerous audience assembled to hear him, notwithstanding a small charge was made for admission, which no doubt tended considerably to lessen the attendance. Mr W. Burnell occupied the chair; and Mr Spencer delivered an able exposition of his views on the several points necessary to secure a full and fair representation of the people. The lecturer having concluded his address, a vote of thanks was unanimously given him, upon the motion of Mr E. Fry, seconded by Mr T. B. Tyeth.

EDINBURGH COMPLETE SUFFRAGE UNION. - A meeting of the council of the Edinburgh Complete Suffrage Union was held on Friday night in Johnston's hotel—John Dunlop, Esq., of Brockloch, in the chair. The meeting expressed great satisfaction at the appearance of Mr Miall as a candidate for Southwark; and resolved to address the electors, entreating them to stand firmly by principle, and boldly carry to the poll the man who has so ably and zealously advocated the principles of civil, reli-gious, and commercial freedom.—Edinburgh Chro-

MR VINCENTS TEMPERANCE LECTURES .- On the evenings of the 21st and 22nd ult., H. Vincent, Esq., the eloquent lecturer of the "Scottish Temperance League," addressed large meetings on the subject of temperance—David Dewar, Esq., in the chair. The lectures were delivered in Queen Ann street church, and the attendance on the first lecture was 1700, and on the second 2000 people—admission by ticket. Votes of thanks were given to the lecturer and chairman with great approbation. On Monday evening week, Mr Vincent delivered the last of his eries of lectures on total abstinence in the Music Hall, Edinburgh, to one of the most crowded and respectable audiences we have ever seen assembled in that magnificent edifice. The course of lectures which Mr Vincent has just concluded has been eminently successful. The attendance, which at first was good, continued to improve to the last, till, as have already mentioned, at the closing lecture, the immense hall was crowded to excess. public of Edinburgh are certainly highly indebted to the talented gentleman for his great and valuable efforts to promote the reformation of social habits, and we believe the obligation is felt and acknow-

DANGER OF CIGAR LIGHTS .- On Sunday morning, between twelve and one o'clock, a fire broke out at No. 38, Lisle street, Leicester square, belonging to Mr J. Dittman, from the following singular cause. Some fusees, or cigar lights, had been left in a gentleman's coat pocket, when they became ignited, and partly destroyed the garment and a table on which was lying, and the fire doubtless would have traveled throughout the house had it not been so opportunely discovered by the inmates, who quickly succeeded in extinguishing it before the arrival of the engines.-[We have heard it stated on good authority that the great fire at Aldermanbury, about a fortnight ago, originated in like manner from a lighted fusee thrown down the grating by a person passing.]

ledged .- Edinburgh Chronicle.

DEGREE OF D.D.-At the annual opening of the New York University, on the 2nd ultimo, the degree of Doctor in Divinity was conferred on the Rev. Henry Grey of this city.—(Edinburgh) Scottish Herald.

Trade and Commerce.

LONDON GAZETTE.

Friday, August 29. BANKRUPTS.

BIGMARE, SAMUEL CULLUM, Haverhill, Suffolk, straw plait manufacturer, Sept. 5, Oct. 10: solicitor, Mr Richard Hare, South square, Gray's inn.

CHENNELL, GRORGE, Capel, Surrey, carpenter, Sept. 5, Oct. 0: solicitors, Messrs Blake and Tamplin, King's road, Bedford

CURTIS, JOSEPH, Liskeard, Cornwall, linendraper, Sept. 9, Oct. 9: solicitors, Mr Sowton, Great James street, London; Mr Anstis, Liskeard; and Mr John Stogdon, Exeter.
GUY, JOHN, Bury street, St James's, publisher, Sept. 5, Oct. 10: solicitor, Mr Austin, St Swithin's lane.
HARLEY, WILLIAM STOFFORD, Penzance, Cornwall, hatter, Sept. 9, Oct. 10: solicitors, Mr Lewis Jacobs, Winchester buildings, Great Winchester street, London; and Mr Stogdon, Exeter.

Exeter.

HUTCHINSON, ROBERT, Jewry street, Aldgate, City, leather merchant, Sept. 15, Oct. 25: solicitors, Messrs Lawrence and Plews, 32, Bucklersbury.

JOPLIN, JOHN, Bishopwearmouth, Durham, draper, Sept. 23, Oct. 21: solicitors, Mr William Lockey Harle, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; Messrs H. J. and J. E. Marshall, Durham; and Messrs Soles and Turner, 68, Aldermanbury, London.

OWEN, JACOB RICHARD, Manchester, stockbroker, Sept. 18: solicitors, Messrs Gregory and Co., i, Bedford row, London; and Messrs Hitchcock and Co., Manchester.

REDDEN, JOHN, Cambridge, coach builder, Sept. 9, Oct. 9: solicitors, Messrs Nicholls and Doyle, 48, Bedford row; and Mr James Hunt, Cambridge.

James Hunt, Cambridge. DIVIDENDS. Christopher Wetherherd, Liverpool, merchant, seventh div. of 14d., October 6, or any subsequent Monday—Edward Heron, South Blyth, ship owner, sec. and final div. of 6d. and three-fiths of a penny, any Saturday after October 5—James Heron, South Blyth, ship owner, sec. and final div. of 44d., any Saturday after October 5.

Tuesday, September 2nd. The following buildings are certified as places duly registered for solemnising marriages, pursuant to an act of 6 and 7 Will. IV., cap. 85:—
The Bazaar, Norwich.
The Saint Mary's Catholic church, Liverpool.

BANKRUPTS.

BANKRUPTS.

BANKRUPTS.

12, Oct. 9: solicitors, Mr Surr, Lombard street, London; Mesars Gibson and Moore, and Mr Luxmore, Plymouth.

BICKRET N. WILLIAM, timber merchant and sawyer, Sept.

17, Oct. 20: solicitors, Messra Lightfoot and Earnshaw, Hull; and Mr Bulmer, Leeds.

JENKINS, EDWARD WILLIAM, Hungerford market, Middlesex, wine, spirit, and beer merchant, Sept. 15, Oct. 10: solicitor, Mr F A. Lewis, Lyon's inn.

SMITH, WALTER, Abergavenny, Monmouthshire, innkeeper, Sept. 16, Oct. 14: solicitors, Messra W. and C. Bevan, Bristot.

SOUTCH SEQUESTRATIONS. ARTHUR, ALEXANDER, Glasgow, draper, Sept. 4,25.
HENDERSO, JOHN, and BRYDON, JAMES, Dalkeith, woolen irapers, Sept. 5, 26.
PRIMROSE, EBENEZER BROWN, Glasgow, manufacturer, Sept.

STEWART, JAMES, and MITCHELL, JAMES, Dundee, slaters.

	BRIT	SH FU	NDS.			
	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
3 per cent. Consols Ditto for Account. 3 per cents Reduced New of per cent. Long Annuities Bank Stock India Stock. Exchequer Bills India Bonds	99 991 993 1028 115 2115 2714 51pm	981 991 991 1021 114 2124 271 48pm 66	99 991 993 102 113 215 271 47pm	99 994 994 1024 114 272 47pm 60	991 991 991 1024 114 2124 45pm	99 981 991 1021 111 211 273 49pm

FOR	EIGN	FUNDS.	
Selgian	100	Mexican	334
Brazilian	89	Peruvian	39
Buenos Ayres		Portuguese 5 per centa	
Columbian		Ditto converted	651
)anish		Russian	118
Dutch 24 per cents	623	Spanish Active	531
Mitto 4 nercents	199	Ditto Passive	7
French 3 per cents	83	Ditto Deferred	154

RAILWAY SHARES.

Birmingham & Gloucester 133 | London & Croydon Trunk' 26

lackwall	101	London and Greenwich	101
ristol and Exeter	923	Ditto New	1
astern Counties	207	Manchester and Leeds	215
dinburgh and Glasgow		Midland Counties	175
rand Junction	-	Ditto New Shares	26
reat North of England	220	Manchester and Birming.	70
reat Western	177	Midland and Derby	132
itto Half	115	Ditto New	-
itto Fifths	47	South Eastern and Dover	16
ondon and Birmingham	222	South Western	80
ondon & Birm. I shares	28	Ditto New	-
ondon and Brighton	774	York and North Midland	106
	Mark Street	And the state of t	1 4

MARKETS.

MARK LANE, MONDAY, Sept. 1.

MARK LANE, Monday, Sept. 1.

There was a fair supply of Essex wheat to-day, the chief part of which was new, and good of old Kentish. The demand was almost exclusively confined to new, which our millers took off at various prices from 50s. to 57s. per qr. for runs, and a little more for selected samples. In foreign, either free or bonded, very little business was done. Barley fully supported prices. We had about 32,000 qrs. of oats in from Archangel last week, and a few small cargoes from the opposite coast, as also from Ireland. A few new peas of fine quality, both maples and white, sold at our quotations. Beans are scarce, and Is. dearer. There was a pretty good supply of new brown mustard; quality and condition fine, and but very little white, which was all taken off at our currency. The quality and condition of the bulk of the new wheat here to-day were better than was expected; and in consequence the old was nearly all unsold, though offered at a decline of 2s. per qr.

1. 1.	1. 1.
Wheat, Red 56 to 58	Malt, Ordinary 48 to 52
Fine 58 60	Pale 54 60
White 60 62	Rye 32 36
Fine 62 63	Peas, Hog 38 40
Flour, per sack 51 53	Maple 38 40
Barley 28 30	Boilers 38 40
Malting 30 32	Beans, Ticks 38 40
1. 1.	DUTY ON FORBIGN CORN.
Beans, Pigeon 38 to 43	Wheat 18s. 0d.
Harrow 33 37	Barley 9 0
Oats, Feed 23 24	Oats 6 0
Fine 24 25	Rye 9 6
Poland 23 25	Beans 2 6
Potato 23 25	Peas 3 6
WEEKLY AVERAGE FOR	AGGREGATE AVERAGE OF THE
AUG 29.	SIX WEEKS.
Wheat 57s. 0d.	Wheat 54s. 0d.
Barley 29 9	Barley 29 6
Oats 22 8	Oats 22 5
Rye 33 4	Rye 33 5
Beans 41 8	Beans 40 8
Peas 38 11	Peas 39 7

SEEDS.

There was less doing in canary seed than last week, and previous prices were barely obtainable. Rapeseed was also easier to buy, and carraway seed hung very heavily on hand. Mustard seed was, on the other hand, in request at high terms.

PROVISIONS, LONDON, Monday, Sept. 1.

The Irish butter market still rules dull, and the transactions passing are few and of little moment; prices, however, remain unaltered, holders not pressing sales, anticipating an improved demand before long. Foreign meets a steady sale—the best Dutch 2s. dearer. The demand for bacon continues good, with little variation in prices, except for fine mild-cured sizeable, which being scarce has brought an advance of 2s. per cwt. Bladdered lard in demand at 1s. advance, and generally held for higher rates. Hams meet a steady sale. The Irish butter market still rules dull, and the transactions

HOPS, Borough, Monday, Sept. 1.

A moderate business is doing at about previous rates. The duty is backed at £175,000. A pocket of new hops arrived on Thursday, in the Borough, grown by Mr. William Winterton, Beckley, Sussex, which has been sold at £8 5s. per cwt.

BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, Sept. 1.

BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, Sept. 1.

Although the attendance of buyers was rather numerous, the beef trade was in a very depressed state, at a decline in the currencies obtained last week of quite 2d per 8 lbs., the highest figure for the best Scots not exceeding 4s, per 8 lbs., and a clearance was not effected. The numbers of sheep were somewhat on the increase, though by no means large for the season. Prime old Downs supported previous rates, but all other kinds were 2d, per 8 lbs. lower, with a heavy demand. Lambs were in fair average supply and sluggish inquiry, at a decline in the quotations of 2d, per 8 lbs. The veal trade was in a sluggish state, yet prices were mostly supported. The numbers of pigs—132 of which came from Ireland—were moderate. The pork trade ruled steady at full prices.

Price per stone of 8lbs. (sinking the offal). Beef 2s. 6d.to 4s. 0d. | Veal 3s. 6d.to 4s. 8d. Mutton 3 2 ... 5 0 | Pork 3 0 ... 4 4 Lamb, 4s. 4d. to 5s. 6d.

Head of Cattle at Smithfield.
Beasts. Sheep. Calves. Pigs.
Friday 731 6,810 304 314
Monday 3,650 28,160 148 200

WOOL.

CITY, SATURDAY.—The wool market is steady; but we find in letters from Hamburgh a statement to the effect that prices were declining there, and that the sale was slow in most of the German marts. The imports into London during the past week were large, being 3.943 sales; of which 1.131 were from yan, Diemen's Land, 1.077 from Pert Philip, 592 from Germany, 55 from Egypt, 183 from Spain, 273 from the Cape, 91 from Turkey, 1.650 from Sydney, 50 from Naples, and the rest from Reigium. Sales of English wool have not been extensive.

COTTON.

The Liverpool cotton market has been dull; but, in consequence of an improvement in the weather, confidence has been restored, since which a considerable demand has been experienced from the trade, as well as from speculators; very full rates have therefore been paid for all descriptions. On Friday there was a sale of 6,000 bales at very full rates.

COAL EXCHANGE, Aug. 30. Stewart's, 18s. 3d.; Hetton's, 18s. 6d.; Braddyll's Hettons, 18s. 6d. Ships arrived this week, 246.

GROCERIES.—TUESDAY, September 2.
COFFEE.—There were no public sales. Ceylon good ordinary (native) are selling, by private contract, at 47s. to 47s. 6d.

BUGAR.—The trade bought 750 hhds and tierces at rather lower rates, including a public sale of 100 hhds Barbadoes, and 175 hhds St Lucia. The former sold at 48s. 6d. to 53s. for middling to good yellow: the latter at 48s. to 52s. 6d.; for middling to good middling yellow, 45s. to 48s.; for low to middling grey, and middling to fine brown, at 44s. to 48s. per cwt. 'Reined goods are dull of sale; standard lumps at 66s. to 67s., and brown grocery at 65s. per cwt.

BIRTHS.

Aug. 21, at Rochdale, Mrs THOMAS SMITH, of a son.

Aug. 27, the wife of Mr T. CLARKSON FINCH, Baptist minister, of Hemel Hempstead, Herts, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Aug. 13, by special license, Sir Thomas WILDE, to Augusta Emma D'Este, daughter of his late Royal Highness the Duke

EMMA D'ESTE, daughter of his late Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex.

Aug. 21, at Cayton, near Scarborough, by Mr J. Blakewell, Mr E. H. HARE, Wesleyan minister, to MARGARET, youngest daughter of Mr George Leighton, of Osgodby, near Scarborough. Aug. 26, at Babbington chapel, Nottingham, by Mr James Edwards, Mr John Cooke, of Bradford, Yorkshire, to Sarah, daughter of the late Alderman Barber, of Nottingham.

Aug. 27, at Providence chapel, Rochdale, by Mr D. Hewitt, Mr Francis Winn, to Jane, youngest daughter of the late Mr W. Lorimer, Keer, Du nfries.

Aug. 27, at Christchurch, Hants, by Mr Gunn, minister, Mr Grorge Dowman. Chemist, Southampton, to Katherine, daughter of John Aldridge, Esq., of the former place.

Aug. 27, at Great Homer Street chapel, Liverpool, by Dr Raffles, Mr William Charles Milne, M.A., of China, missionary, to Frances Wilhelmina, daughter of Dr Braumont.

Aug. 27, at Grimshaw Street chapel, Preston, by the father of the bride, Mr Anthony Bateson, of Howick, to Ann Parmeter, only daughter of Mr R. Slate, minister.

August 29, at the Baptist meeting-house, Kettering, by Mr James Cooper, of Leighton Buzzard, Mr Andrew Carry Fuller, son of Mr Andrew G. Fuller, of London, minister, to Mrror, daughter of Mr J. Cooper.

August 29, at York Street chapel, Walworth, by Mr George Clayton, Mr Brnjamin W. Webb, to Martha, youngest daughter of Mr J. H. Cuff, of Great Dover street, Southwark.

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DEATHS.

August 28, at No. 6, De Crespigny terrace, Camberwell, Miss Benson, aged 54.

August 29, at the residence of his son-in-law, Mr Richard Maris, Great Shelford, Cambridgeshire, Mr DAFFORNE, of Grove terrace, Peckhain, aged 72 years, after an illness of only three days.

days:
August 30, at Lewisham, after a few days' illness, Susannah,
the beloved wife of Mr Joseph Bickerby, of Grove road, Brixton, and Sherbourne lane, City.

Adbertisements.

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In reading the chapter several things are to be noticed:

2. Passages in Brackets show that they may be omitted in Family Reading, being mostly chronological, or eastern metaphors, or statements of iniquity, liable to abuse by the ignorant and thoughtless.

Family Reading, being mostly chronological, or eastern metaphors, or statements of iniquity, liable to abuse by the ignorant and thoughtless.

3. Words, followed by words in brickets, show that the latter are more suitable substitutes, being not so coarse as those of the early translation; or, in some instances, those passages give a rendering much more clear for the plain reader, without generally introducing any learned criticisms.

4. Where a division of a chapter is marked at the left hand, among the verses, as in Gen. ii. 7, where (chap. ii.) occurs, and in Gen. iv. 25, where (chap. v.) occurs, it is to signify that learned critics have thought those divisions more desirable than those in our common Bibles; the reader will, however, observe, that they are so marked as not to interfere with the usual numbering of our common chapters or verses, both remaining as before familiar to the eye. In Gen. ii. the first six verses are thought to belong to chap. v., and so for other like divisions. These divisions may frequently be useful for the better understanding of the connexion of the subject.

5. Some passages are printed in a poetical form, like blank verse, as Gen. iv. 23, "Ye wives of Lamech," &c., showing that they are so in the original; and in reading the Psalms, Proverbs, and Prophets, which, as well as Job and Solomon's Song, are poetical books, the plain reader will often see the force and beauty of the passage, by observing the parallels, and patituallarly the antithesis, or contrast, which they are intended to exhibit. As, for example, Prov. xii. 1, 2—

1. "Whose leveth instruction, leveth knowledge;

But a man of wicked devices will he condemn."

6. The Paragraphs are often differently marked from those of our common Bibles. These ought to connect, instead of which

But a man of wicked devices will be condemn."

6. The Paragraphs are often differently marked from those of our common Bibles. These ought to connect, instead of which they often confound or divide subjects. The aim of the paragraphs in this Bible has been to correct these defects.

7. The passages interspersed in brackets, when in Roman characters, with C. O. prefixed, point out to the reader the Chronological Order of reading. As, for instance, the history in the book of Job is considered to have occurred before many of the events which are recorded in the book of Genesis; it is therefore marked for reading, Gen. ch. xi. Many of the Paalms are connected in order with events recorded in the Historical Books, though they are collected together as one volume of sacred poetry; and many of the prophetical predictions were given at periods the history of which is connected without them in Kings, Chronicles, &c., while the predictions are classed together. The Prophets, also, are not given exactly in the order in which they prophesied, but are arranged according to their in which they prophesied, but are arranged according to their size and importance, the shorter prophecies being placed last in the prophetic volume. It may not be advisable to disturb the usual order in Family reading; but for closet use the Chronological order will be found valuable, as it corrects these anomalies in

our common Bibles.

8. The passages marked at the foot of each chapter, in italics, are Scriptural Expositions of the subject of that chapter, and may be used by the private reader as he would use marginal references.

9. The dates of the

references.

9. The dates of the months prefixed to certain chapters are not designed to direct the Family Reading, but the Closet Reading, of those who have leisure to peruse the whole Bible in the year. The Old Testament is, for the most part, to be read in the morning, and the New Testament in the evening, with a few portions of the Old, including the Psalms. Family readers are left to make their own arrangement, as are closet readers who cannot adopt the plau.

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children of a family. The reader may multiply or diminish

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MIALL'S ELECTION FOR SOUTHWARK.

THE FINANCE COMMITTEE appointed to provide Funds to meet the legal expenses attendant on the return to Parliament of MR EDWARD MIALL, sit daily at the Committee Rooms, at the Catherine Wheel, High street, Southwark, where the Friends of religious liberty, and of a full representation of the people, are earnestly requested immediately to forward their contributions. Orders from the country o be made payable to the Treasurer, J. M. WEBB, Esq.

Committee Rooms, Catherine Wheel Inn, Borough, August 27th, 1845.

SOUTHWARK ELECTION.

T a PUBLIC MEETING, held at the Bridge House Hotel, London Bridge, on MONDAY, AUGUST 25,

APSLEY PELLATT, Esq., in the Chair,

A Letter having been read from the Rev. Dr Steane, of Camberwell, expressing his regret at not being able to be present, and his determination to use his utmost influence to promote the Miller of the control of the c Mr Miall's return,

The following Resolutions were adopted :-

On the motion of the Rev. Dr Cox, seconded by Josiah Conder, Esq.:-

"That all legislation by secular governments in affairs of religion is an encroachment upon the rights of man, and an invasion of the prerogatives of God; and that the application by law of the resources of the state to the maintenance of any form or forms of religious worship and instruction, is contrary to reason, hostile to liberty, and directly opposed to the word of God."

On the motion of the Rev. John Burnet, seconded by the Rev. Wm Forster:-

"That the recent discussions in Parliament on the Maynooth Endowment bill have clearly elicited the fact that religious liberty is exposed to serious peril from the views prevalent amongst the two great political parties of our country; and it is, therefore, incumbent on the Protestant Dissenters of the empire to seek the return to the House of Commons of men reared in their midst, conversant with their principles, and both able and willing to advocate them in the Legi-lature."

On the motion of Dr Thomas Price, seconded by the Rev.

On the motion of Dr I nomas Price, seconded by the Rev.
George Rose:—
"That the qualifications of Mr Miall as the indefatigable advocate of entire religious freedom, pre-eminently fit him to represent the principles and views of the Protestant Dissenters of the empire; and that this meeting, therefore, having regard, exclusively, to the ecclesiastical principles avowed in his printed address, most urgently call upon the Dissenting Electors of Southwark to give him their united and cordial support."

Committee Room, Catherine Wheel Inn, Borough, August 26, 1815.

TO THE DISSENTING ELECTORS OF THE BOROUGH OF SOUTHWARK.

AT a MEETING of the EDINBURGH VOLUNTARY CHURCH ASSOCIATION, called by public advertisement, and held on the evening of Saturday,

August 30, 1845,
Councillor RUSSELL in the chair,
It was moved by Councillor STOTT, seconded by A. D. CAMPBELL, Esq., and unan mously agreed to, that the following
address be transmitted to the Dissenting Electors of South-

FELLOW-DISSENTERS AND BRETHE'N-

The contest in which you are at present engaged is not only local but national, and our thoughts are now directed towards you with earnest solicitude.

That the choice of a representative ought to be the sponta-

neous act of a constituency is a truth we most fully realise, and we utterly disclaim all wish to dictate to the Electors of

But to you, fellow-Dissenters and brethren, we say—"Suffer the word of exhortation" from a hody who has laboured long, and not without some success, in the cause of religious freedom. and not without some success, in the cause of religious freedom. You now stand in a very important and responsible position, and it is yours to proclaim whether Dissenters are the supporters of great and noble principles, or the mere "bondmen' of a political party. As Dissenters, you can have as little confidence in, or community of feeling with, the ecclesiastical sentiments of Sir William Molesworth as with those of Sir Robert Peel. But when duty and principle call, hesitate not to follow. Hold fast by truth, and estimate not success by immediate results. Remember that, in the voluntary controversy on this side the Tweed, to our enemies and faint-hearted friends we appeared like "sowing the wind that we might reap the whirlwind;" but, having faith in our principles, we sowed in hope, although sometimes in tears; and the glorious "disruption" the church of Scotland was among the "first-fruits" of our labours.

labours.

On this occasion, brethren, stand fast in the truth, "gird you like men, be strong." Remember the example of your fathers and ours; and, as you would bequeath religious freedom to your children, and live in their affections as the Puritans and Covenanters live in ours, cling to freedom, and sacrifice not religious principle on the altar of political expediency. Dissenters, vote, then, for Mr Miall, one of the few men in this generation on whom the mantle of our sires has fallen, and show that the descendants of Vane, of Pym, and of Hampden, yet long for, and labour for, the political and religious regeneration of the country.

It was also resolved that the preceding address be inserted in the Patriot, Nonconformist, and Morning Advertiser newspapers.

(Signed)

(Signed)
THOMAS RUSSELL, Chairman.

AN EARNEST APPEAL TO BRITISH CHRISTIANS.

THE TOWN OF BALLYBAY, in the County of Monaghan, has been recently adopted as a Station by the Irish Evangelical Society; and the prospects of extensive usefulness from the enlightened and energetic labours of the Rev. A. GORDON, M.A., are very encouraging. Several friends in the town and neighbourhood, steadily attached to Congregational principles, have resolved to erect a substantial place of worship, and have already liberally subscribed for that purpose. They now appeal, through their esteemed Ministers, to British Christians generally, and to those in London in part.cular, for sympathy and aid. The town has a considerable population, and the labours of Mr Gordon extend to several parishes, the population of which, according to the latest Parliamentary Returns, varies from 14,000 to 18,000 souls. They are anxious that a Church, recognising the Voluntary principle, should exist in such a population; and that, by its agency, the spirituality of the Saviour's Kingdom should be extended and maintained. To aid them in this most desirable effort, they confidently make the present appeal: and they are happy to refer to the following testimony:—

Irish Evangelical Society, Blomfield street, THE TOWN OF BALLYBAY, in the County

Irish Evangelical Society, Blomfield street, Finsbury, Aug. 26, 1845.

Resolved,—That, in the judgment of this Committee, the case of Ballybay, in the county of Monaghan, has strong claims on the sympathy and support of Congregational Churches in this country; and having entire confidence in the Rev. A. Gordon, M.A., as a faithful and laborious minister, engaged in the service of this Society, at that place, this Committee cordially approve of the proposal to erect a Chapel at Ballybay.

(Signed) THOMAS JAMES, Secretary.

P. S .- Since the above Resolution was adopted, the Rev. T. Aveling has visited Ballybay, as a deputation from this Committee, and has strongly recommended the case.

"• Monconformist," and "Christian Examiner."

a Mr Gordon will call on Christian Friends in London, during the present and ensuing weeks: and Contributions will be thankfully received by the following Ministers:—Rev. T. James, office of Irish Evangelical Society, Blomfield street; Rev. James Carlile, 3, Helmsley terrace, Hackney; Rev. Dr Campbell, Tabernacle House; and also at the offices of the "Patriot," "Nonconformist," and "Christian Examiner."

TO THE ELECTORS OF SOUTHWARK.

SIR WILLIAM MOLESWORTH persists in uiging his claims upon you, though it has long been evident that his views are opposed to those of a majority of your number. The most marvelous thing is that he calls upon such of you as are Dissenters to give him their support, and professes to be an honest representative of their views. The insincerity of this profession is proved by the fact, that he is now engaged in reprint the works of Thomas Hobbes, of Malmesbury, THE GREAT INFIDEL WRITER OF THE SEVENTEENTH

Leland, in his "View of Deistical Writers," referring to Hobbes, says, "There have been few persons whose writings have had a more pernicious influence in spreading irreligiou and infidelity. . . . The manifold absurdities and inconsistencies of his scheme and the pernicious consequences of it to religion, morality, and the civil government, have been so well exposed, and set in so clear a light, that there are not many of our modern Deists that would be thought overly to expusse his our modern Deists that would be thought openly to espouse his system in its full extent."

DISSENTERS OF SOUTHWARK! Is the editor of such writings the man to expand and advocate your principles? Does he undertsand—can he sympathise with you? Will you trust your religious liberties to one who is thus giving currency to the infidelity at which your fathers stood aghast?

Contrast with the pretensions of Sir William Molesworth, the clear, manly, and right-minded statements of Mr Miall, who has been reared in your midst, thoroughly understands your religious principles, and will faithfully advocate them in the Commons' House of Parliament. Between such men you have no choice. Let your sincerity and earnestness then be shown by

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